grvice requires.

toched during the day to the relief of Tin mas,

in his lien-hearted stand, and as to events

associated with a disgraceful panic is utterly

brief time cause his men to be hroken and

could not resist the appeal of his flashing eye

one to him; Bragg, who, it is well known,

correspondent of the Herald," with a liberality

anatomy where other people's hearts are loca-

ted, insists that he took fifty; and "Shanks, the

fifty, will stick to fifty. In fact, he will stick

to anything but the truth. It is proper, per-

haps, that we should apologize to our reader

ed refutation of the falsehoods of this

Shanks. Where he is known his malice is

as 'Shanks, the correspondent of the Herald."

the Cumberland, but he will soon turn ap

correspondents from whom we have heard

reports, has ascribed defeat, imbecility, or

cowardice to our Generals, and in or-

anchecked, he has the brazen effrontery

charge that all the official reports from

Washington are in the main totally false.

Shanks is now probably preparing his

grand tissue of faisehood for the Herald, if

he has not already completed it. When it ap-

cears it will contain more lies than Baron

Mnnchansen's travels and more effrontery

than-well we acknowledge ourselves at a

Mr. Jefferson Davis, in a speech at Ste-

where it is easy to advance—where food for the sword and torch await the armies in the densely populated cities; and though they the enemy) may come and spoil our crops, we an raise them as before, while they cannot

rear the cities which took years of industry and millions of money to huild.

language:

der to let his lies run a brief career

rrespondent of the Herald," having said

EEKLY JOURNAL. ICE. HENDERSON, & OSBORNE. JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING

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O D PRENTICE, Editors.

AGENTS.

M. Lambdin, Hopkin hells. Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkin

MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1863.

A special despatch to the New York from Washington, which was telegraphed this city and appeared in our yesterday's Lion, exhibits as complete a jumble of mision and misinformation as could well have been crowded into the same ber of lines on a wager. It imputes the ire of Rosecrans to overwhelm Bragg to e fact that Burnside did not panctually obey orders of the Government, which had cent by telegraph to him, that he should re men with the men under his d. surs Burnside replied that he wy to Jenesbero, and would join soon as he had occupied that

that the Government then repeated the order in a peremptory manner, ordering him reit force Rosecrans immediately, and two ys afterwards a telegram was received in astington from Burnside to the effect that and taken Jonesboro, and should now proto the assistance of Rosecrans. There is not one particle of truth in these ments. On the 9th of September General errs de enrprised the rebels at Cumberland and occupied that important position. the next day, the 10th, he left with a porof his command, and for several days he far beyond the operations of the telegraph and in the midst of a hostile country, copriers, even if they pressed on beand the Gep, could not have reached him, for enemy was vigilant to intercept all comni ation. He was thus shut out from the ipt of all Washington orders and had his hed most successfully, having taken pos

s day or two since explained that these ements were made to intercept the anpated advance of rebel reinforcements Wirginia, and the prevent a disastrous k movement upon Rosecrans. From the raside left the Gap on the 10th bar point until Thursday, the 24th, e line was opened to Knoxville, and bt whether Burnside positively knew en the circuitous route to Atlanta gh the Carolinas and Georgia, though uld naturally have anticipated some ance on the East Tennessee and Vir-

up to the Virginia line.

un of Greeneville, in Green county, and

esboro, in Washington county, both in the

the eastern corner of Tennessee, and the

r place nearly as far to the eastward of

the 8th of September, the day before side occupied Cumberland Gap, the rebels enated Chattanooga, and moved to Simultaneously with the reof the intelligence by telegraph that tenden's division had occupied Chattaoga came the news, by a special despatch this paper, that Burnside had taken That despatch was two s in reaching us, having been sent ortion of the way by courier, and the day e it reached us on the 11th, Barnside was off toward Jonesboro, and until the 24 h ware of any intention to relnforce Bragg and that which he was hastening to check therefore there was no occasion for sendhim an order to reinforce Rosecrans; and, graph and replied to by Burnside; could that order have been repeated in

tory manner, nor could he have anafter a lapse of two days. he New York Post's despatch is a The object of it is doubtless to al Burnside the scapegrace for the War Department to ascertain s of the rebels and their design Resecrans by superior numbers.

he Adrian Expositor, one of the redion organs of Michigan, addresses and hollow taunt to the Detroit Free

or Seymonr having through his r organs, indic ted a disposition to execution of the conscription, under t of testing its whichty in the courts, a attention and that of his followers ollowing glowing words of Danied probably not not be tound in the acrap-the Editor of the Free Prem: any attempt by a State to abrogate, r mullify an act of Congress, or to gr-

espen, the Free Press thus reto ree Press has always taught this conre doctrine, which was the doctrine of giou and Jackson, and all the Demo-Presidents. We caught it when the ican party violated it and helped inate disunion and civil war by the pas of the 'percond liberty bill' so called unlified and arrested the operation of tive alere law of Congress within the ertinent, and might with propriety a pressed a good deal further. It cer required a very uncommon stock of

uth is, the party of the Expositor was cation party before it became a conion party. It has never been a party and order. It from the beginning has sentially a revolutionary party. ath is in part exhibited very well in rees recently put forth by the Democ-Wisconsin to the people of that flongyoung State. Says this patriotic and

the party of secession. Both ware both were revolutionary, it is till to show the revolutionary.

It is evident from what has already been seen, that Washington and Jackson, fit representatives of the sages and patriots of the revolutionary and succeeding eras, regarded sectional parties as revolutionary. Under our system they are essentially so; for no sectional party could accomplish any end, except by the severance of the bonds of fraternity and unity between the different parts of the country, upon which the Union rests. It is not we who say, it is the sages and patriots of the past who beve said, that in A erican politics ectional party is ess _____y disloyal to

nion.
almost every State of the Union in which In almost every State of the Union in which the Republican party had the power, are enacted lawe impeding the execution of laws of the United States. Such laws were passed by them in this State. A Republican judiciary in this State nullified acts of Congress, assumed to overrule the decisions of the Snprene Court of the United States in cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the Union, disobeyed its mandates, and sanctioned by judicial decision the forcible resone of prisoners held under the judicial process of the United States. But not content with of the United States. But not content with his mesure of disloyalty, the Republican Legislature of this State passed in 1859, and has ever since refused to resond, resolutions setting at defiance the authority of the United States, and asserting the doctrine of secession readly as it has ever been asserted by any thern State. This is well understood at ne by Democrats and Republicans; but to id the suspicion of exaggeration abroad, d the suspicion of exaggeration abroad, here insert two of these resolutions in

this of the nation, that the general government exclusive padge of the extent of the powers feel of the true proteins of the extent of the powers feel of the power feel of the true power feel of all unawithorized acta done or attempted one ut der color of that instrument, is the EIGMENTER.

cts of the Executive of the United States, or even of Congress, but to a solemn decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the Constitution and laws of the United States. This is the doctrine canght from se-coding Scath Carolina by Republican Wiscon-sia, and repeated by the Republican party of Wisconsia, in full communion with the Re-publican party of the North, to justify seces-tion in every disloyal State in the South. Thus the Republican party, as well as the cersion party, was revolutionary.

If any thing further is needed to establish this mportant proposition, the knowledge of every person tolerably well-intermed in the repolitics of our country will readily supply the need. The proposition is incontestably tine. Before the rebellion the Republican leaders taught the doctrines of the disunion leaders of the South, and the Republican Legislatures carried those doctrines into effect.
This fact is notorious. Between the Republican perty of Massachusetts or of Wisconsin and the disunion party of South Carolina or of Musicsippi there was no essential difference either in theory or in practice. The two parties were essentially one. If either had occupied the geographical position of the other, either might with perfect consistency have occupied he other's political position, and nadonbtedly would have occupied it. Indeed, the remark became proverbial that the only difference between an abolitionist and a secessionist was a difference of place. He who entertained the political principles and sentiments common to both would be naturally an abolitionist in Massachusetts or Wisconsin and a secessionist in South Carolina or Mississippi according as he happened to live in the one set of States or the other. Given the place of such a person, and his political position was as good as given also. Thus closely associated in principle were the two parties And they were associated not less closely and even more conspicuously in tendency. They played into each other's hands in such a de-

gree that the present civil war is notoriously the joint effect of their atrocious game of power. Nor have they could to play into ach other's heads throughout the protracted medium of co-operation is now consolidation instead of nullification. Nullification as a weapon of sectionalism is for the present thrown aside both South and North. solidation is now the favorite weapon alike ailroad, which he scouted nearly if not with the secession leaders and with their abolition allies; and both are vicorously wielding it, as they formerly wielded nullification for the permanent destruction of the Union and the Constitution, each blow of the one serving to strengthen the arm of the other such is a fair exhibition of the character, rela tions, and effect of the radical party. And it is a champion of this party who taunts a conservative journal with contempt for the Con-

We have said that the abolitionists and the seionists are still playing into each other's hands to the ruin of the country. This is most true. The wicked and deadly game which reached so marked a stage in the las Precidential election is yet kept up with augented energy and fierceness. It is now more than ever the duty of the conservatives of the country to put down both the parties to this game. These parties now more than ver are both active enemies of the country, W bilet, however, the abolitionists still exert their energies through civil acencies, the secesfionists are exerting their energies through the egencies of open rebellion. It is consequentthe daty of the conservatives of the connvigorously to meet the secessionists on eir chosen field whilst like wise meeting the cracy from which we have already quoted 'The election of Mr. Lincoln," says the ad-

sholitionists on theirs. This duty is nobly defined by the address of the Wisconsin Demdress, "though effected by a minority of votes, was carried in all the forms of the constitution, was obligatory upon all the States and the people thereof, was no palliation for the allowed act of secession, was no ground for the risks, sufferings, horrors, and ruin of the most shameless and detestable civil war known in the history of civilized man. The standard of revolt was raised, and civil war began. Whatever may have been the relative guilt of the two sectional parties In the causes which prepared the South for revolution, the sole gnilt in the war itself rests with the Southern party of secession. Congress has declared the war is waged by the Government of the United States not in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfer ing with the rights or institutions of the tes, but to defend and malntain the suremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; nd that as soon as these objects are accomshed the war ought to cease. Thus carried on the war is not only expedient, but necessary: not only justifiable, but holy, It is a defensive war. It is a war of self-preervation. Disunion, once successful, would e a recurring evil; and, instead of leaving a Northern union and a Southern Confederacy, would continue its destructive career until all of the States would be broken and dissevered, until the whole country would be distracted by petty sovereignties and wasted by petty rfare. We cannot calmly contemplate disunion. We know and love the blessings of the Union; but no human eye can penetrate

the dark and terrible future that lies beyond

the grave of the Constitution. The war for

the preservation of the Constitution has all

our sympathics, all our hopes, and all our en-

ergies." "But war," the address continnes, "is

not our only daty. We owe a political debt to

the constitution, and that too must be paid. We

dopt the language of General Jackson that

war alone cannot preserve the constitution

against dis vion. War can and we hope

peedily was abdue the armies of the re-

oited totes. War can and we hope

edily will disassa every traitor, possess

every place of strength, and nphold the grand

old flag on every flagstaff in the United States But when war has accomplished all that was

can do, the Union will not be fully restored The participation of the revolted States in the government of the Union must be voluntary. War has no power to compel such voluntary action. The peace and permanency of the retored Union will depend, in a great measure, in the confidence of the people of the recovered States, in the justice of the general government, and in the faithful observance of their onstitutional rights. War has no power to napire this confidence. The stability of the Union then, as in times past, will need the

utual good will and affection of the people had rai States. War has no power to control ite Je lions. . The people of the South will return to the Union, when they do return, wounded in their pride and embittered in their feeling. When they return they will return as brothre and merit the treatment of brethren. The l e may demand its victims, but those guiltless of the war, and those forgiven by the law, will sgain be our political rothers. The restored States will return to the Union with all the rights of other States." How fully all this accords with our own views and sentiments we need not say. It is manifestly in deep and perfect harmony with the position of the loyal months of Kentucky as presented in the inaugura sairess of Governor Bramlette. It is a faithful presentation of the platform of the great conservative party of the country.

On this platform we invoke all the true overs of the country to radig for the country's rescue and salvation. The country must be saved from its declared enemies and rescued from its pretended friends. The men who are in armed rebellion against the government, ard the men who are in moral recellion against the government and in moral league with its armed assailants, must be subdhed each on their selected field of warfare. Inliets for the srmed rebels, and ballots for the unarmed ones, and as vigorous an applic tion of each as is consistent with that obedience to law which is the dictate of policy as well as of duty. The liberty and independence of the American people demand imperatively that the rebellion shall be put down and that radicalism shall be put down; and the only way permanently to put down either is to put down both with the weapons they respectively have chosen. This is the daty of the hourthe day-the generation. The duty cannot be performed too quickly; it must be performed though the performance consume years. And the more thoroughly both branches of the duty are prosecuted together the more quickly will the performance of each be consummated. To attempt to put down the rebeilion without at the same time attempting by all legitimate means to put down radicalism would be to heap combustibles upon the flames we are seeking to quench: it would be to sustain the rebellion with one hand whilst assailing it with the other. The notion that such a onesided and suicidal attempt is the requirement of patriotism is absuid. It is "a weak invention of the enemy." He who is deceived by it is blinded by passion or has no eves wherewith to see. Radicalism is the great moral prop of the rebei-Whilst dealing the heaviest possible plows upon the armies which constitute the physical prop of the rebellion we must do our. tmost to remove its moral prop. Not to do thus would be to cancel by policy what we achieve by arms. The work of re-establishing the Union would become in this event as icals with headlong zealotry are consigning

REEF, PERFIDY.-About ten days ago the Bureau of Exchange at Washington received a letter from the rebel Commissioner Oaid at Richmond, giving notice that twelve thousand prisoners, paroled by Gen. Grant, had been returned to the field, and referring to the de-City Point. The whole statement is branded as a deliberate falsehood, not a man of ourshaying been returned for the twelve thousand captured at Vicksburg. Some have been returned since, but the rebels took especial care to secure to themselves a tremendous and most dishones

Mark the treachery of the plan. The rebei eaders undoubtedly ordered the return to duty of their twelve thousand men in the Southwest just in time to enable them to aid in the general concentration for an attack on General Rosecrans. Unquestionably those forces were in the batile, and did much to influence the fortunes of the day. Of the other band, such Union prisoners as have been given up were not given up at such time and place as to enable them to accomplish anything whatever. We suppose, that, after a little while, they will be mustered into the Army of the Potomac, and very likely this will be the

last we shall hear of them. We don't know that we can blame our Government for having been overreached in this

miserable business. Rut there is no sence in relying upon rebel faith. LATEST FROM CHATTANOOGA.-Lieut. Geo Williams, of the 6th Kentucky cavalry, aid to Gen. Mitchell, who now commands the cavalry corps in the absence of Gen. Stanley! has reached here on sick leave, having received severe contusions from the fall of his horse. Lieut. Williams left Chattanooga at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and says all was quiet at his departure, and the spirits of Gen. Rosecrans and his troops were most excellent. The bands play the national airs regularly, and the forces are so disposed and the works and on each side of river that the commander of the Army of the Cumberland may exclaim with Macbeth: 'Our castle's strength may laugh a siege to scorn." There had been no fighting since Tuesday, when Gen. Mitchell conducted his rear-guardinto Chattanooga in porfect order Occasional shells are thrown to prevent the rebeis from erecting menacing works, but, beyond this, there is perfect quiet in the place.

It appears that Mosby, the unscrupt ons Virginia guerilla, is certainly dead. Ah. Mosby, how does the thermometer stand where

iFor the Louisville Journal.]
THOUGHTS ON A MINIATURE. I gare upon thy pictured face With long and earnest gaze;

I trace the thought-line on thy brow And think of other days. Than erst employed its gleam.

Bul now where are thy thoughts, faise fri No truer heart for thee Hall: pulsed in tears when faithless Had chilled those pulses free; And yel no glance from thy dark eye— From thy proud l p no smile Beams for me now, as e'en to mark Affection's fun'ral pile.

'Tis true that other hopes are left. But none are haif so sweet Spread brightness in the gloom; That hope that made the wintry wast. With spring-time flowrets bloom.

I've other joys, and other friends Whose faith, like gold well tried, Hath come out purer from the flame Affliction's hand supplied. And yet thy love is dearer far In spite of broken trust; Love those or not, 'tis still the same.

There is a singular lack of particulars in which transpired at Rossville, or in that dithe accounts that we receive from the oppos- rection, Shanks could have known nothing, ing armies near Chattanooga, and not a little for he left the field at seven o'clock, as he contradiction. Perhaps it is best that the op- "says; but we venture to say his "field" was enations in progress upon the Federal side, some safe place as far out of harm's way as should not at present be made public, thought be could possibly get. The main purpose of we cannot see that the very extraordinary see Shanks seems to be to disparage Gen. Criterecy which seems to be preserved is likely to tenden and his men by saying they were do any good. There are many intimations and driven in every direction. Without knowing some direct assertions in regard to vigorous the fact, we feel perfectly convinced that Gen. measures in progress for the prompt reinforce. C., who possesses a hereditary repugnance to ment of Rosecrans, but they may or may not the whole tribe of sneaking scribblers who

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1863.

be true. We have little doubt that he can prowl about camps to retail what they can maintain himself for the present in the strong pick np—the chiffonniers of the army—has hold of Chattanoogs, but, unless much rein- in some manner exhibited his contempt for forced, we fear it can scarcely be possible for \$ Shanks, whose character he must know, and him to keep his communications open for any the miserable spaniel has taken this method great length of time, inasmuch as the most powerful exertions wilt probably be put forth Thomas L. Crittenden's name should be by the immense hestile host to cut him off. A letter that we have just received from a preposterous to those who know him. Panic high source at Chattanooga, dated on the 231 and consequent disorganization might for a inst., speaks with confidence. The writer says: "It is now I think settled that Gen. scattered, but the veriest cowards on earth Roscerans will hold his position in Chattalooga against all the combined forces of the and the lock of withering scorn he would be

Confederates brought from Charleston, Rich-mond, Mobile, &c. Our position is more than fly, but he would remain, if needs be, alone, equal to all the force they can bring against and die on the spot where duty called him and this army. Three days has enabled Gen. honor compelled him to make his stand. Resecrans to make his position immensely "Shanks, the correspondent of the Herald", strong. Chattanooga has much more practical winds up his report hy asserting that the reand natural advantages for defence from the sult of the Saturday and Sunday fights was South side than from the North, and, as the virtually a defeat to us, as we lost tremenenemy cannot get in our rear, we are very dously in material, not less than fifty pieces strongly posted. Full confidence and great of artillery falling into the hands of the execheerfulness exist among the whole army. Imy. The Richmond Whig acknowledges The enemy were so badly hurt that they have that B.agg's attack on Rosecrans was a failnot been disposed to press forward." Our Jure, but "Shanks, the correspondent of the correspondent states some other things that Herald," says it was virtually a defeat for us; re had perhaps better not publish. He thinks Biagg, in his official despatches, does not that a vast responsibility rests upon the au- claim a victory, but' Shanks, the correspondthorities at Washington for not having sent ent of the Herald," most generously concedes more troops to the rear of the brave Army of the Cumberland when they must have known, never undervalues his victories, only claimed if they took pains to know anything, that Bragg twenty pieces of artillery, but "Shanks, the was receiving reinforcements from points that they could have literally swept with a com- which reflects the impulses of the spat in his mon spy-glass. Some accounts say that portions of the Army of the Cumberland faltered and failed in the fight, but we are not prepared to credit any such injurious representations, for the general facts that have come to hand seem to show that the bravery and prowess exhibited by our noble army against fearful odds for having occupied their time in any extendwere unsurpassed by anything seen in this war or ever exhibited in any war. We believe that our army did a vast deal of fighting harmless, and where he is not known he tries

that Napoleon and his Marshals would have to eke out a reputation by announcing himself gezed at with enthusiastic admiration. Although Gen. Lee, at the head of the He has played himselfout in the Department of Army of the Potomac, is beyond doubt very greatly weakened by the sending of troops to somewhere else. He alone of all the army Bragg, we confess that we are not expecting with any degree of confidence the schievement of successes by Gen. Meade in that quar-We said three weeks ago, that, if the rebels should choose to reinforce Bragg from the Army of Virginia, they could probably do so without the least danger, because Lee, ln cese of an advance on the part of Meade, could at once fall back hehind the stupendous fortifications at Richmond and remain there until his reinforcements to Bragg should have time to return.

"Mr. Shanks, the correspondent of the Herald," left the field in front of Chatta- loss for a comparison, and therefore dismiss erdless as the weaving of Penelope's web. | nooga on Sunday evening, the 20th inst., and | him to the contempt, scorn, and indignation And such is really the work to which the rad- in due course of time reached this city. When of all honorable men. here he attempted to promulgate his version the loyal people of the country. The radicals of the fight; but it was so full of glaring lamust be checked in their wild and treasonable career. We must second a vigorous prosecu- misrepresentations, that he was not allowed. tion of the war by driving the radicals from power and sweeping away the great moral proper of the rebellion. There is no hope in the result of the result o to send it over the wires. He accordingly Let this path be trodden manfully and har- sification, and his malignity of disposimoniously by all the true patriots of the land, tion, have excluded him from engagements with our press. He has been known to star rumors here which greatly disturbed the public mind, and with a fiendish ingenuity he would give them circulation through the city so that he might write or telegraph away that this or that absurdity was "currently report-In his fabricated version of the battle livery of the same number of our men at he has the impudence to say that official reposts from Washington are in the main totally false, and that really the Army of the Cum berland met with a defeat which must pr

and sword wherever they should advance. If they could have made their way among the Federal cities at the beginning of the war, they would no doubt have given them utterly it upon the defensive for some time to to the flames. When Gen. Lee succeeded at come. Now what were these official reports last in forcing his way to Chambersburg, York, Carlisle, and two or three other towns of less The first received by the War Department an telegraphed from Washington was to the ef note. New Orieans and a very large portion of fect that Rosecrans made a reconnoissance the Southern country were in our possession force on Friday, the 18th, which develop and the rebels dared not resort to the use of the torch, knowing what a terrible retribution the enemy and brought on a partial engage ment in which he jost at the outset seve could be measured out to them. guns, and his advance was compelled to fa When Davis spoke of food for the sword as back. Pushing 'forward 'reinforcements' awaiting the rebel armies in the densely popdrove the enemy back, recovered the lost ilated Federal cities, he must have i ground, and captured thirteen cannon. Next he massacre of unarmed men, for he cannot we learned that, on Saturday, the 19th, a dehave supposed that it was in the densely popmonstration was made by the rebels nlated cities that Federal armies would be found. He attered the feelings of the heart strong force, which was repulsed by Thor with the advantage on the Federal sid of a tiger, but that heart has often been made to quake fearfully since. "Shanks, the Herald's correspondent," says: "Thomas's corps was really the only one th IMPORTANT SPRECH BY EARL RUSSELLdid any fighting on the first day: it de Neutrality to be Maintained at all Hazards. feated Longstreet with horrible slaughter, On September 9th, Eari Russell was presented driving him a mile across Chattanoogs with the freedom of the town of Dundee, on

Here the "totally false" official

agrees with Shanks. The official tells us that

another point of our lines, the rebels to

hours vainly sought to break them. General

Thomas seems to have inspired every soldie

by his unconquerable firmness, and Genera

like a lion wherever the combat was thickes

Of this Sunday's fight, "Shanks, the corre

from 10 to 12 he fought the enemy and re

the right and centre. At the first charge the

broke Crittenden's and McCook's lines ar

routed their commands, driving them in disgraceful panic into Rossville and Chattaudogs

Thomas, with his corps, still contested

day, and was enabled by the timely rein

ment of Granger to hold his position

nightfall covered his retreat to Rossvill

It is utterly impossible to detect the diffe

ence between the "totally false" official

ports and that of Shanks's as far as they

ful panic into Rossville and Chattan

Granger, with his hat torn by bullets, t

General Thomas on Sunday night retires

his troops to concentrate upon Chattane

spondent of the Herald," says Thomas '

the army of Rosecrans from annihil

river."

Park in that town. Provost Parker read the on Sunday the 20th, soon after the battle addresses of the Town Council, in which reference was made to British neutrality in commenced, Thomas sent for support; econd line of reinforcements were sent to him. American affairs. In his reply, Earl Russell and the whole of McCook's corps, and Wood As Secretary for Foreign Affairs, it has been my object to preserve peace with honor. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] You may rely with confidence in the Administration of Lord Palmerston, who is so justly and universally popular—[cheers]—for maintaining a line of strict impartiality in the lamentable conflict in America. [Cheers.] The duties of near-tellity heartener parties yielently hearting are and Van Cleve, of Crittenden's corps, were siso sent to his aid; that Van Cleve gave w y but in tolerable order; that soon after ines of Reynolds and Davis broke In dior der, borne down by the enemy's columns that these were the only divisions thrown late in America. [Cheers.] The duties of neatrality between parties violently hostile are not easily performed. [Hear, hear.] It has been, and it will be our endeavor to exercise the powers now intrusted, or which may be intrusted to the Crown by Parliament in such a manner as at once to defeat every attempt to engage our people in enterprises inconsistent with our neutral position, and to preserve for ourselves, our persons and our property, those safeguards of British law and British justice to which alone they are indebted for the security they now enjoy. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

A vote of thanks to the Provost, and cheers much disorder, but that those of Negley and Van Oleve, though thrown into confus oon rallied and held their places. Davis Sheridan later in the day joined Thomas, subsequently Granger and Steadman came to his support, and with these forces. Thomas maintained the fight till after dark. Onr troops were as immovable as the rocks they stood upon. The enemy repeatedly hurled sgalnst them the dense columns , which had routed Davis and Sheridan in the morning A vote of thanks to the Provost, and cheers but every onset was repulsed, with drea for the Oueen and the Earl and Countess Russlaughter. Falling first on one and them or

sell closed the proceedings. From the best information it is in our cower to get, we are satisfied the tobacco crop in this State has not been materially injured correspondents and from farmers, and they all tell us, as far as we have heard, the injury to the standing crop is by no means so great as Rossville, and Rosecrans issued orders for ali was at first reported. No doubt the crop is injured in Indiana and Illinois. The frost was severer in those States than in ours, and we have no doubt that the yield in Kentucky will be fully as large as last year, If not pulsed him in three charges; when, finding larger, because of the large planting in assault in vain, the enemy pushed for ward on

every section of the State. Adjutant-General Boyle states that between six and seven thousand volunteers have been reported to his office under the act of Congress, authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky. This does pretty well, but it does not manifes the patriotic enthusiasm which was anticirated by our members of Congress, when they were urging the passage of the bill last spring

to the same subjects. But Shanks had to be The New York Tribune, crediting t and exercise his proverbial habit of detraction the Louisville Journal an article rean and therefore he states that Crittenden's and Fernando Wood which appeared in the Louis-McCook's commands were driven in disgraceville Democrat, proceeds to make a set re-The facts as regards Crittenden's command ed, we beg to hand the Tribuna ighbor. 18,55.1 are that all his divisions but one were de-

PARAGRAPHS-ORIGINAL AND SELECTED A young woman had better pardon any number of breaches of promise than be doomed to patch a good for nothing husband's breeches afterwards. It may do little good to follow good advice you follow it at too great a distance. It is a rare thing for a man or woman to be in love with more than one at a time. Love

who sees her hushand mourning, would wilingly mourn for him. It is presumable that those who talk the most tell the most untrnths. But perhaps we are ungallant in saying it. We often read of "the economy of heaith." No doubt there is real economy in lt. Sickto gratify his impotent spite. The idea that

cometimes carries donble, but not often

How unseifish women are. Many a one,

ness is expensive—especially if you call in the Don't always be paying servants to wait on you; it is cheaper to wait on yourself. But it is cheaper to keep a dozen professional fools

A jester will often boast of "a good hit,"

when, if It isn't all in his eye, it ought to he.

When the husband uses tobacco, the wife had better try to make herself a tobacco-stop-It is published as a curious fact that the Boodhists have their praying done hy ma-

than to play the fool yourself.

chinery. But praying-machines are common That lady looks oldest who tries to couceal her age. If she refuses to let her age be apon her tongue, it will be all the more in her face. Inferiority in others, whether of rank, fornne, or talent, never offends, for it is a silent

condescension in the great. We are all more independent than is gener ally imagined, for the whole world can neither take from no what Nature has given nor give us what Nature has denled.

homage to our self-love. This is the secret of

The froward retention of a custom is as turulent a thing as an innovation. To say that all new things are had is to say that all old hings were bad in their commencement. Institutions must be fitted to the different

ages of the world's mind just as one's clothes are altered and adjusted to the different ages of his body. When either are outgrown they should be cast aside. To be intolerant is to be irrelizions for the sake of religion and to hate our fellow crea-

tures out of a pretended love of the Creator.

To be jealous is to torment vonrself for fear

of being tormented by another. It is a great pity that jealousy, which is born with love, seldom dies with lt. We travel far and wide to behold the inanimate mouldering remains of Greece and Rome, while in the Israelites, onr neighbors

and fellow townsmen, we may contemplate

the living ruins of a nation far more ancient Judgment is a faculty which very few peo ple have enough of to discover that they want

It is often by having a small kitchen that man is able to keep a large house. The surest way of saving a barrel of small peer from depredation is to place a barrel of strong beer by the side of it.

Knowledge is little else than a molehill removed from the mountain of our Ignorance. The sweetest affections change to coidness, as the tenderest blossoms are often covered with snow.

enson, Ala., in February, 1861, used this To some, misfortune is the organization of fortune, a fluid diamond which congeals to Your border States will gladly come into

Self-reliance is reliance on God; He will not

There is nothing more exalted than for a men to make himself felt in his fellow-men. Such was the infernal spirit in which the Love is an internal existence of one in an-

rebel leaders inaugurated the war. They exother. We are not parted if It is true that pected hostilities to rage chiefly upon Federal soil, and their determination was to carry fire The germ of Heaven lies in the breast, as the germ of hlossom and fruit lies in the shut

The froth of the head, when it reaches the heart, becomes venom.

Never turn over an elaborate prefac It is the attar of the author's rosesevery drop distilled at an immense cost. It is the reason of the reasoning, and the folly of

It is a melancholy truth for literary men that the pleasure of abnsing an anthor is enerally far superior to that of admiring

Eighty cases of shells, filled with Greek fire, have been sent to Gen. Gilmore at Charleston. We apprehend, that, before they are exhausted, Charleston herself will be

shell.

[For the Louisville Journal,]

UNION MEETING IN MAYVIELD, KY.

At a meeting of the Union citizens of Graves county, Ky., held at the Courthonse in Mayineld, Samuel Willet was elected chairman and B. O. Jones appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the counties of Graves and Calloway, in this State, bordering on the line of the State of Tennessee, have recently suffered from rebel raids and guerilla bands, and we are still threatened with these raids; and use still threatened with these raids; and we are still threatened with these raids we have reacens to believe were made at the instance and request of rebels in our midst; therefore—

Resolved. That we organize nader the amended State Gnard act of the last Legislaure, and request our able Governor, General the occasion of the opening of the People's

nnessee river to organize for their defence

Tennessee river to organize for their defence and protection.

Resolved, That we again tender our thanks and gratitude to General Huribut for his late order, in which he makes the rebel-sympathizers in our midst responsible to the Unian men for their losses caused by rebel and guerilla raids; which order we heartily endorse, and which is in keeping with all his acts as a United States General, strengthening, as he does, the Union men and crushing treason and traitors. His policy, if carried out by all the departments and officers of the Government would speedily result in crushing out all opposition to its authority.

Resolved, That we call the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all other offi-

Secretary of the Treasury, and all other offi-cers controlling the trade in this part of Ken-tucky, to the fact that traitors have more pro-tection in the trade of the country than Union men, all of which is the result of the facts nen, all of which is the result of the lacta-ceing misrepresented to the proper anthorities by pretended Union men and disguised trai-tors, most of whom reside in that sink of se-cession, rebellion, and crime, Paducah, Ky., headed by that old contraband dealer, the would-be Hon. L. S. Trimble. One of the esults of the want of proper information is, hat two well known rebel sympathizers are now in the government employ at Paducah, control ing the Union men as to how and what hey shall trade in.

Resolved, That we hold that no man who is

not an unconditional Union man should be permitted to hold any office in the civil or military department, and that no rebel sympathizer should be permitted to trade and speculate in a government he is endeavoring to overthrow; and we ask and deelre that such a strain which the tasks in the central trade. on shall be taken by the authorities at chington as will hereafter prevent disloyal a from exercising any privileges in the

process, that we hearthy endorse to ap-ment or General A. J. Smith to the and of this district at Columbus; that gard him as a man eminently qualified bharge the duties devolving upon him is ing treason and rebellion, and extending Union men in his department that pro-n which they have been so much in

think needlessly meagre. Minter on the military and prilies must judge for themselves as to what

There cannot be a question, that, ever since

the late battle, Bragg, so powerful even then. osa been receiving additional reinforcements. sent to him as rapidly as possible, with a view to an attack npon Rosecrans within the forti-fications of Chattanooga. We have no knowledge as to any reinforcements to Rosecrans. here have been and are ramors, some of which are certainly false, while others may or may not be true. We have all along thought that Gen. Grant, Immediately after the fall of Vicksburg, leaving enough of his forces o protect that place with the aid of the guaoats, and enough for some minor purposes, should have at once gone eastward with the mass of his army. If he had done so, and acted in co-operation with Rosecrans, or lanked Lee, or if the two, after together sweeping away Bragg, had together flanked Lee, the whole rebel territory east of the Mississippi would have fallen, and the whole rebel territory west of that great river, severed from the East by the Federal navy, would have allen too. But, instead of this, no sooner did Vicksburg fall than numerons minor expedias away down in the Southwest were proected, and the strength of fifty or sixty thousand men or more was frittered away for the accomplishment of third or fourth rate objects. which, with the annihilation or overwhe ng defeat of Bragg and Lee, would have been complished with scarcely an effort

We have a vivid idea of the advantages and perils of Gen. Rosecrans's position at Chattaooga, but we shall not discuss them. In asmuch as Lee is known to have sent to Bragg heavy reinforcements from the Army of Virginia, many persons, we see, are asking why the Federal Government does not send reincements to Rosecrans from the Army of the forcements to Rosecrans from the Army of the Potomac. We do not know whether this policy would be advirable or not, but we think we see that it might involve great danger. Lee needed little time to reinforce Bragg, for the distance is not great, and there is railroad communication the whole way. Perhaps if Meade and Lee had made an even start is sending reinforcements to Rosecrans and Bragg, the game would have been about a fair one. But Lee had been secretly playing the game sia-Lee had been secretly playing the game sialehanded many days, none of us know howany, before any of our authorities, civil or military, knew what he was about, and if, shadow of the military power; but unha when at last they came to understanl his movements, they had begun to send reinforcements, these of course would have been 🔊 ate to ald in anything except the mainten

ance of a strong-hold. And, if the army of the Potomac were now o be weakened to any great extent for the colding of Chattanooga, we might be subperhaps very disastrously. Lee and Bragg, as soon as they should discover what was going on, and this they would very seen do, might change their strategy in mest important particular. Concludfor a time to Federal sway, they might perhaps, without the knowledge of our authorities, harry an overwhelming force as fast as rossible into Virginia, break and scatter feade's depleted army, and then achieve their great work, twice altempted in vain, of ring Washington, Baltimore, Philadelthis, and do whatever else, in the resistlessness of their strength, they might choose to

see it so weakened that it cannot, if occasion chall require, repel a third invasion equally or even mere formidabie.

We presume, however, that we can safely eave this matter in the hands of the Administration, which, bowever neglectful it may have seemed in regard to many interests. has shown itself very watchful or at least careful in respect to the safety of its peculiar ection. General Rosecrans must have force erough to keep his position in spite of whatever the rebels can bring against him, and, if there is anything central and vitalizing in the military mind at the seat of Government, the present, Heaven knows, is the time for it to manifest itself in all its strength and

General Burnside from his Headquay ters in East Teunessee has issued the following wise and admirable order:

Headquasters Army of the Ohio, Knoxville, Tenn., September 17, 1863, Jeneral Field Orders, No. 12. As it is the mission of this army to reliant Tennessee from rebel despotism, so also its duty to see that within its line and order are enforced; no advantage mu

and order are enforced; no advantage must beaken of its presence to avenge private wrongs or to gratify personal malice, and it must be distinctly understood by all, both citizans and soldiers, that any unauthorized injuries in flicted by any on either person or property, will be promptly punished with the utmost rigorrof military law.

No levies on property for the public service will be made except by the proper authority, and in no case will any person, no matter how great may be his criminality, be left without the means of subsistence. Offences or depredations should be at once reported to the nearest Provoct Marshal, who is authorized Immediately to arrest the offender and hold him for punishment. nnishment.

Youchers will be given in all cases for prop

ry is taken.

Property taken by irresponsible parties will at once be turned in to the nearest Provost Marshal or Military Commandaat, who will immediately report them to the Provost Marshal General for his action.

Citizens as well as soldiers are notified that all prisoners of war, when released on their taking the oath of alleglance, will be permitted to return to their homes and resume their ordinary avocations, and will not be threatened or molested by any one so long as they observe their faith to the Government, but will be entitled to the same rights, and will receive the same protection, as are granted to other citzens; but any violation of the oath will be promptly reported to the nearest Provost Marromptly reported to the nearest Provo

In the spirit of this order is the following ot less wise and admirable one from General S. P. Carter, the Provost Marshal General of

self a native: orpice Provost Masseal, E. Tene.,

-Knoxville, Tene., Sopt. 18, 1863.

East Tennessee, of which region he is him-

NUMBER the regulations. In the large and sucreas envisions and law-ability wait, realing in the their cases is a

alty, wait, reating in the in and their came is the came of the and that it is in the hands ill use all needful efforts to revenue order, and give to the wrong calling incise. Il and entire justice.
Officers and soldiers are hereby authorized to arrest all persons guilty of lawless acts, and report the cases to this office. By command of Brig. Gen. S. P. CARTER, Provost Marshal General of East Tenn. H. H. THOMAS, A. A. A. G.

Nothing could be more just, politic, and magnanimous than the policy defined in these rders. It is patriotic and statesmanitke in the highest degree. It is the policy dictated by a wise and elevated love of country. And the character of the commanders who prescribe this policy affords a sure guarantee that the policy will be faithfully carried out. Of General Burnside we need not speak. General Carter is not so widely known, though his gallant and successful services in Kentucky have made him very familiar as well as very dear to our people. He is, as we have said, a native of East Tennessee, and accordingly is identified personally with the people whose wrongs he is appointed to redress. He is, well as in conviction, and accordingly is governed by the spirit of justice instead of venseance in the administration of his department. Hence, he is eminently fitted to execute with success the policy he has officially announced. He will bring to the execution of the policy a moral strength which few other men though equally fitted in other respects could hope to command. Justice to the hands of General Carter will stand no risk of being mistaken for sympathy with the wrong-doer. Nor will he be tempted to escape founded suspicion of such sympathy by the execution or by conniving at the execution of vengeance instead of justice. His character and position happily exempt him from all is perhaps of all men the very man for the delicate and responsible offee he holds.

We wish we could say as much of some of the civil influences that are at work under the we cannot. We take the orders above from a little seven-by-nine sheet, styled "Tre K x-Ohio abolitionists, who in the number be-fore as ad - this winning appeal to the

"Slavery is a " is of course a pill of exceeding bitter degentition to been laught to believe it a s

been laught to believe it a constitution.

The great gasgreene on the body politic, for whose personal aggrandmement a bloody and cruel war is necessary, was cautarised. Usolo Abe, the great surgeon of auman progress, has smole the enemies of Democratic governments hip and thigh, and extracted the rost of the will. It was a terrible necessity, long procrastinated and unwillingly executed. The sudden and absolute destruction of an ition of such vast magnitude, whose habitudes has given a social tone to a continuant for many generations, is too serious a matter to many generations is too serious a matter to be lightly considered. The work of centuries with all its pride, its individuality and history bas teen apparently demolished by the diction of one man. The stroke of a pen has revolutionized a great system of labor.

Let no one imagine that there is any escape.
The rebellion has brought this upon itself and
its friends, and hrave men and women ever

pioneer journalists of our cause in Rast Tenple of that region to their allegiance to the Constitution! Such is the word these champions speak on behalf of the government to reconcile and assure lts subdued but disaffect ed citizenel And as if the word were not in itself enough, the Editors of this postilent sheet, as we are credibly informed, lately sulted the action to the word, hy attending a negro ball at Knoxville, and freely participe ting in the dance, whence they ware unc monlously kicked out into the street by of the gallant Wolford's men who

pened to come in as spectators. Thus we see in East Tennessee the partisans of abofition and of negro equality working side by mer nudoling so far as their mischievous power extends all the good the latter are doing. And so it is now in East Tennessee, so has it long been in Western Tennemee, and in nearly every other part of the South reclaimed rom the rebel sway. The abolition she uniformly to neutralize the wholesome effect of our military triumphs. They have everywhere to the full extent of their infinence set up abolitionism as the standard of loyalty and have ort of that odious and arbitrary test. and there they may have abolitionized a few weak or corrupt persons, but they have dis-gusted and repelled the bulk of the people. They certainly have repelled all the could not abolitionize. Within the sphere of their influence, they have contributed to al men rebels, and to make rebels rebellious than avar. In a word, they have been and are a curse to our cause.

This is indeed but a single aspect of the many-sided evil growing out of the attempt to prosecute such a war as the present on a party basis. There is one remedy for whole monstrous evil; and that is to discard the party basis and to adopt a national This remedy will cut up the evil by the room. No other remedy will amount to anything. This remedy must be applied. If the men in power will not apply it, they must be exwill. That is all. No middle course and no other course is tolerable or even possible. The evil is so towering, manifold, and all-embracing ne to threaten, if uncorrected, not only indednitely to postpone victory, but to rob victory of its fruits when it shall come. Not merely policy such as is defined in the orders shove ed and in the noble order lately ad idable evil and to countervall the particular that in this respect at least the exact these gallant and distinguished ch followed by our commanders eve

The despatches on our first page give an account of the large force that has been sent to Texas. One expedition was repulsed at Sabine Pass through the most disgraceful want of precaution, and now a more formidable one is undertaken. The first numbere several thousands, the last no doubt numbers many more thousands. The policy of sending such a force to Texas at the present time seems more than doubtful, for we can't afford to have large armies in all the exterior and remote rebel States. We surely can't, at this stage of the war, expect to occupy every portion of the rebel Confederacy at once.

The rebels undoubtedly have a considerable force in Texas, and, If we send a much larger one, the rebel force will have nothing to do but to retreat, or to disperse for concentration elsewhere, leaving our army to occupy for the time being such portions of the State as it pleases. And that will be no great misfortune to the rebels, for Texas is already, and has been for some time, cut off from the main body of the Confederacy by our naval occupation of the Mississippi. They can well afford to let us have full sway in Texas while they are gathering their hosts for battle at the great central points where the fate of the rebellion is to be decided. The larger the force we send off upon outside expeditions, the better they will be pleased and the more cause they will have to be pleased. They learned long ago the importance of not frittering away their strength—the lesson of giving up particulars for the rake of generals.

If it was not worth third two months ago

to send Grast's great and victorious army to co-operate with Roserians, that army could ubt have gone from New Orleans to Fortress Mentor in five days, and married upon Richmond from the sear simultaneously with an advance of Medge, from the front. Richmond and Gen. Lee's army, placed between t such armies acting in full and stion, would both have been ost. Anu so would the Rebel Confederacy

There appears to be a very general sity to know why we were beaten at Sabine Pass. The Philadelphia Bulletia thinks we are indebted for this mortifying defeat to the blundering of some officer who failed to take the ordinary precaution of a reconnoissance. - And the Bulletin's explanation is a very rational one. It appears to have been taken for granted that the defences of the rebels remained in about the same condition as when our forces were surprised and expelled from that place some months ago. On no other hypothesis can any reasoning mind account for the attempt to reduce the rebel batteries with a squadron of three ferry-boats. And as for the means and the place for debarking the land forces who were to co-operate in the undertaking, that seems to have been left to take care of itself. After the arrival of the troops upon the spot, it was then discovered that the proposed landing place was an impracticable swampl

This style of generalship is of apiece with Admiral Dahlgren's boat attack on the ruins of Sumpter, on which occasion it was discovered that instead of an inclined plane of debris leading up to the parapet, there was a sheer perpendicular wall from twelve to feet high to be scaled, and no ladders a simple reconnoiseance would have disclosed the true state of the case, and then, instead of mortifying failnfe and defeat, we should have had victory to indemnify us for the loss of life incurred. Such blunders should not es cape severe censure.

In the accounts of the Texas figure we are told, too, that the particulars of the movement were known to certain "women" in New Orleans, notwithstanding the efforts of the commanding Generals to keep the whole matter concealed. The "women," of conrse, were of the secession persuasion, and equally of course they conveyed the news to the rebel leaders in sufficient detail to enable them to decoy our forces into the trap where they suffered so severely for the cause and for themselves. It is precisely by such means as these that we have been victimized on many occacions during the rebellion, and this development is made just in time to give force to the order recently promulgated on the subject from the headquarters of the Army of the Po-

The presence of eight powerful Rus ian vessels of war in the harbor of New York is a remarkable event which excites much speculation in that city and elsewhere. The object of the Russian government in sending them is a matter of much conjecture No explanation occurs to us that we can regard as plausible.

We perceive that one New York paper thinks it not unlikely that this Russian fleet is to be followed by the fleets of other European powers, the purpose of the whole combined movement being to interpose forcibly in our affairs. Poorly as we think of some of the Enropean governments, such an explanation seems to us absurd. The gathering of powerful fleets within our great harbor in ne of peace with a view to striking us a sudden blow upon the occurrence of a secretly predetermined war would be such a stupendoug and monstrous act of perfidy as no respectable nation on earth, much less a combi nation of respectable nations, would ever seri ously think of perpetrating.

Of one thing our country, we have no doubt, may feel fully assured. Whatever the purpoe Russia in this matter may be, there is g in it unfriendly to the United States.

Our draft act has been thought by man be pretty hard in its operation, but the rebel conscription act, now to be enforced for the third time, declares all white male citizens and all free mulattoes between the ages of 18 and 55 to be actually part of the rebel atmy; and to be treated as deserters, that is shot if they do not, without even being waited on voluntarily come forward, enroll themselves. and take up arms. There are many other points of weighty difference between our draft act the rebel conscription act. The former is to the latter as the mildest laws ever enacted to the bloody code of Draco.

We are glad that General Joe Hooker, who he just period through this city, is to take at once an important command. He is too goed a fighting General to be kept idle. Though boatful, he is as brave as boastful. Though he proved himself incompetent to the leadership of the grand army of the Potomac, he never presed himself incompetent to any other military position held by him. As the leader of a division or a corps in battle he probably has no superior.

Our despatches of yesterday approthat "no fewer need be entertained for the Army of the Potomac from the force in its front." This is m important annunciationvery-when we consider that "the force in its front" has been so immensely depleted for the reinforcement of Brang. If the Army of the Potomac isn't me now, we apprehend that it

The fellow, who had deserted from five wives and four regiments, thinks, that instead of being tried as a deserter, he should be forgiven for those first few offences.

Wa marin Sapa "3. The lion. Emerson I hrage is at their ance of prominent Union man of T. nuess dance of prominent Union man of the Ad-indeavoring to obtain the consent of the Ad-ministration for Gen. W. B. Campbell to be integrated Governor of Feunesses, on the ground that he was voted for in the various counties, on the first Tuesday in August last, the day fixed by law for the election of Governor in that State since 1835. It is claimed that he received all the votes cast in that State. The majority of all the votes given would have elected him throughout the State,

had not Governor Johnson and his advisers opposed the election.

They also say that the inauguration of Gov. Campbell would relieve Gov. Johnson from his labor, and the people of the State, having a civil Governor, would have no difficulty in reconganizing the entire State government im-mediately.— Telegraphic Despatch. We are not informed respecting the charac

er and extent of the election mentioned in

the first paragraph of this despatch, but we are very firmly persuaded that the inauguration of General Campbell as the Governor of Tennessee under the Constitution of the State would be a most auspicions event not only for Tennessee but for the entire country. It would secure the speedy, broad, and permanent re-establishment of the government in Tennessee, and at the same time would tend powerfully to renew the waning confidence of the country in the purposes of the administration. General Campbell is a patriot astrue and ardent as the country holds, a staunch conservative, an able and experienced statesasn, a gallant soldier, and a leader in whom the masses of Tennessee confide implicitly. He is a man of lotty patriotism, of spotless integrity, and of surpassing popularity. We should hail his inanguration as the regular Governor of Tenneseee as one of the brightest possible omena for the national cause. rust the omen is not too bright to flame ere long in the Sonthern sky.

gentleman named William Wiggerton was killed by his own son, Barze Wiggerton, a vonng man seventeen years old, near Fairfield, K., last Monday evening. The father was subject to spells of insanity, and when they were npon him he was violent and dangerous in the extreme, often endeavoring to injure his own family. On last Monday he came home under the influence of one of them, and his son being in the house, he seized a club and made an unsuccessful attempt to beat him with it. The boy ran out of the house into the yard to escape his father's insane attempt to beat him, and, procuring a pistol, told his father that if he again attempted to strike him with the club he would kill him on the spot. The crazy man did not obey the warning, but rushed upon his son, who shot him through the heart. He fell dead upon the spot. His family, of course, were wild with grief at the nnfortunate occurrence.

The troops which were detailed for service in New York and Brooklyn, during the progress of the draft, have been ordered to the Potomac army. Gen. Dix thanks them for their nnequalled discipline while in the meropolis-not a single complaint of ill conduct

We think it high time for them to be with the Army of the Potomac or with some other army in the field. We do not condemn their temporary employment in New York city if their presence there was necessary to the main tenance of the public peace during the draft, but we do not see why they have been kept there so long. They might long ere this have been with Meade on the Potomac, or they might have been with Rosecrans in his last

A letter from Virginia City, Idaho Territory, to the St. Joseph News, says: "I am now in one of the richest gold mines of this or any other country. They have been but a short time discovered, and the best portion of them have not been opened, but those that are now being worked pay from ten to twenty-five dollars per day. It is thought that there are others to be opened that will pay one hundred dollars per day to the hand, from the fact that twenty-five dollars to the pan of dirt has already been taken out of

I' is clearly seen from the whole tone of the Richmond papers that they feel the etrongest dissatisfaction, bordering on indlgnation, that Gen. Bragg, with the tremendous force at his command, could not recapture Chattanooga. Their disappointment is very

The London Economist, with great force of reasoning, shows how indispensable is the success of the rebels to the schemes of Napoleon on this Continent. It says:

Louis Napoleon, then, has put himself de-liberately and avowedly in opposition to the strogant pretensions of the American Repub-lic. But that Republic is no longer one and indivisible. With which section of it, there-fore, will his occupation of Mexico bring him into collision? With which will he quarrel, and with which will he form, or seek to form, an alliance? There can be no doubt as to the Louis Napoleon, then, has put himself de diate answer.

immediate answer.

The success of the secession movement, the severance of the old republic into two States, is essential to the permanent occupation of Mexico by France, or to the permanent indemedence of Mexico as a powerful country inder French protection; since the real res-oration of the Union would once more make the American nation so mighty and so proud that all its old pretensions would be renewed, and it would probably be impossible for France ultimately to uphold her protege without a continuity of struggle, and a waste of men and treasure which she could not endure en permanence, and of which she would soon

krow weary.

His Mexican conquest thus entails npon
Louis Napoleon almost the necessity of an alliance with the Southern Confederacy, and an
alliance concluded in time enough to enable his aid to insure their success and their inde-pendence. If he delays till they are beaten, and if they are beaten in consequence of his delay, he will have to consolidate and maintain his Mexican enterprise, not against one enfeebled and diminished nation by the help of that nation's exsperated foe, but without aid against the reconstructed Union, which in and against the reconstructed Union, which in time would become as powerful as before. We apprehend, therefore, that he will, in his heart, be just as anxious to profier aid as the hard-pressed Confederates will be to accept it; and between contracting parties thus mutually predisposed, terms of treaty are not difficult, and are reldom long protracted. Even before the Mexican conquest, as we are well assured, the sympathies and wishes of the French Emperor inclined him to recognize the South; and he was only withheld from doing so by the he was only withheld from doing so by the want of our co-operation. Those sympathies and wishes are fortified and vitalized by ur-

cent political interest now. No doubt the Economist speaks by th card when it intimates that an alliance already exists between France and the Confederacy, but whether it does or not, there is a

great deal of force in its reasoning. ROSECHANS BEFORE THE BATTLE.-The correspondent of the New York Herald, writing

of the battle of Chicamauga, says: The General, who had been up all night, though seriously ill, indefatigable as ever, had donned what his staff call "his fighting coat" a great coat of the style in common use among the private soldiers. He had early alung the canteen of his orderly around his own neck, and this, said his staff, who had watched and studied his manner, meant "fight." He was to me that morning an interesting study, for I had found him in a new character. He has three distinct characters, which it requires three different circumstances to reveal. In garrison, as at Murfreesboro, lively, good-natured, pleasant and agreeable, fond of social games and conversation, he had grown painfully less to one who approached him with reverence for him as a great warrier; for he could see no traits of it. In mover during his manocovers I mean—quick, live-ly, yet severe, his nerves atrung to their great-est tension, and somewhat disposed to be excited over his plaus and calculations, he creates in the beholder a curiosity as to his real nature, and one gets bewildered in seeing the

on posing traits of the man.

But on the morning of the 19th, when it was evident that everything was narrowed down to an engagement, his manner assumed a rigid dignity that was painful. He spoke in low tones, neither soft, nor pleasant, nor hearth and the spoke in low tones, neither soft, nor pleasant, nor hearth and the spoke in low tones, neither soft, nor pleasant, nor hearth and the spoke in low tones. a rigid dignity that was painful. He spoke in low tones, neither soft, nor pleasant, nor harsh, nor rough. His nerves become solidified, and he is a man of iron. He sees everything and notices nothing. He starts and and says nothing. You speak, and he looks at you for a moment and then turns away. All instinctively felt on that morning that Rosey was not in his approachable humor; "for, like the oracles, he talked with fare." I shall never believed that Rosecrans or Thomas entered into the first battle of the Chickamsuga with that degree of confidence which should have been felt by them. There appeared to be something over which Rosecrans had no control, urging him to battle, and the knowledge of it made Thomas, who blanches at nothing, look black. TRUNY DE TON

16 Gen. Lee, as appears from the Richand Examiner, his officially communicated the rebel Government that Howard's and lecum's corps, of Meade's army, have gone to ripforce Rosecrans. If they have gone or started, Lee no doubt learned it immediately, for there are thousands of spies, many of them n the disguise of quiet Union citizens, and others in the disguise of Union officers and soldiers, ready at all times to communicate to him whatever occurs within our lines, whilst it seems almost impossible for Meade to learn what is taking place within the lines of the nemy. If Lee is sure that Meade has been weakened to the extent of two divisions and not strengthened from other quarters, he may deem this his opportunity to strike a blow unless he himself has been correspondingly weakened, as we believe he has. We think, that, just at present, all is likely to remain quiet npon the Potomac," and that the rebel information as to the depletion of the Army of the Potomac will have no other effect than to cause the sending of further reinforcements from the Army of Virginia to Bragg.

Gen. Bragg, according to the Richmond Examiner, makes out that he achieved a great success in the late battle, capturing seven thousand prisoners, thirty-six pieces of artillery, and over fifteen thousand small arms. ragg is greatly given to exaggeration, but we are not at all encouraged by the fact that no reliable or direct intelligence as to particulars or even generals comes from official quarers on our own side. Rebel despatches from Atlanta report some important advantages in osition as having been gained by the rebels since the battle, such as the occupation of Lookout Mountain by Hood's division, the ocenpation of the railroad and river helow Chatlancoga by Longstreet's command, and the sing of the Tennessee river by Wheeler's cavalry, but rebel despatches from such arces are false nine times in ten or nineteen twenty. If those above-mentioned were rue, our situation would certainly be critical We earnestly hope at any rate, that, it Rosecrans is to have effective reinforcements, h will not be long in getting them.

The Nashville Press, a conservative aper, has a judicious article in favor of the Kentucky platform. We are glad to see this. We have no doubt, that, whenever a civil election shall take place in Tennessee, the contest, if there be a contest, will be made by the whole body of the conservatives upon the Kentucky platform by general consent. It is the latform of doctrines which the great mass of the Union men of Tennessee, in spite of the industrious exertion of abalition influences, warmly and heartily approve, and any fair or even half-fair election will assuredly prove this fact It is important, highly important, that Tennesee and Kentucky stand together, it is highly and equally important to both, and therefore we are glad to feel the utmost confidence that there will be no doubt or misgiving or hesita tion on the part of either as to the ground which, in standing together, they shall occupy

Conservative Union Conventions In New Fork, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and perhap other Eastern States have adopted the Kentuc ky platform, and we trust to see the same thing done in all the loyal States. This platform, if not the only one, is certainly the best, upon which the whole conservatism of the nation, in oposition to radicalism on the one hand and disunionism on the other, can unite. Partisan violence and a rage for ascendency may lead some sincere Union men in the loyal States to take position for a time on one side of this platform, and some to take position for a time on the other, some deviating in the direction of Republicanism, and some in the direction of opposition to the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, but we trust that all of them will soon see. that, in a united effort to establish the princi ples npon which the government of the country shall be conducted, their truest, wisest, and most statesmanlike policy will be to take the Kentneky platform as the common battle ground against all enemies.

We would not, except perhaps as a choice between very great evils, advocate the electo Congress, any man to the Governorship, in any State, or of any man to the Presidency of the United States, who repudiates the Ken-

We are in no particular hurry to have Charleston taken, if Gilmore and Dahlgren are not entirely ready to undertake the task. We own to a little anxiety to hear that the langs have been extracted from the venomou attleanake, but we can bide our time. It is over three weeks now since the rebels evacuted Forts Gregg and Wagner and our troops took possession of the whole of Morris Islaud. Since that time not a shot has been fired by our fleet or army which has "advanced the We suppose the military opera tions are now to be regarded as finished until the Monitors can enter the harbor, behind where Fort Sumpter once was and that cannot be done until the torpedos and other obstructions are removed. We of the Western rivers know what "snaga" are, and we would rather venture among them than those engines of destruction with which rebel ingenuity has impeded the navigation of Charleston harbor. We know that Gilmore with his guns commands the city of Charleston and that he can open the bombardment a any moment, but we shall "possess our souls in patience" until the General and the Admiral give the signal, and then let the city be rained npon with avenging fires as the city belched its robel venom against Sumpter two years ago. '

If Rosecrans's army has been defeated Bragg's army has been defeated too. Rosecrans failed in his attempt to whip Bragg, but Bragg failed in his attempt, so important to the Southern Confederacy, to wrest Chattanooga from Resecrans. That great stronghold, withou which the Southern Confederacy cannot live, has been and is the main object of contention between the opposing armies, and it is in our possession. God grant that it may thus

The result of the late battle disappointed ooth the Government at Washington and the Government at Richmond, but the former less than the latter. The failure of the rebels, after all their concentration of forces, to achieve a decisive result is felt by them, amid their feeble exultations over some little advantages, as a dreadful blow.

A leading Southern journal says that President Davis exclaimed in a circle of riends at the rebel capital, that he would natch Tennessee from the clutches of the Fedreal forces if it took the united armies of the Sonth to accomplish it." Well, he has wielded the great mass of the armies of the South or the purpose, and has not accomplished it. If he chooses to try the whole mass, we shall

ee whether he will succeed any better. Rosecrans failed to recover Georgia at the irst blow. But the object is well worth two blows, and we trust that the second will be struck with smashing power.

The battle beyond Chattanooga was to s a matter of victory or repulse. To the rebels it was a matter of life or death. The esult is, that the end of the rebellion is postoned. If we had defeated Bragg, the whole cause of the rebellion would have been lost. As we failed to defeat him, a little time is lost.

PRISONERS ARRIVED .- Six hundred rebel prisoners of war arrived on the Nashville rain last night, and were transferred to the Military Prison. They were from the front, and were captured by Gen. Rosecrans's army in the battles of Chicamauga.

The gnerilla General Richardson, who nas so long been a terror to the people of West Tennessee, has been taken prisoner. He had ventured to Memphis in disgnise, but was

recognized and arrested. The Government has no right to erect tself into a despotism, and an individual has as little to erect himself into a rebel.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1863.

APPLICATIONS OF A FIGURE AS O MEN FOR

THE INVALID CORPS - The following is the

substance of the latest information from the

Provest Marshal General's office defining the

way that applications should be made for

appointments in the lavalid Corps: it being

understood that none are eligible but such a

have been or still are in service, and who

have become unfit for further active aervice

from disability contracted in the line of duty.

It is no longer necessary, or sufficient, that

the names of officers still in service shall be

placed on ordinary luvalid rolls, for trausfer

to the corps, but each officer must make his

own application in the way and with the tes-

timonials specified below; and even such as

may have been heretofore enrolled for trans-

fer must, in order to get their appointments

from the Secretary of War, still make their

individual applications. There must be a

letter in the applicant's own handwriting.

addressed to Col. J. B. Fry, Provost Marshal

General, Washington, D. C., which applies

for an appointment as --- (stating what) in

the Invalid Corps; and the letter will then

lst. The time and place of the applicant's

original muster into United States service, 2d.

What regiment and company. 3d. The pro-

motions received and the dates thereof. 4th.

The dutics performed, specifying the marches

and battles engaged in, if any. 5th. The dis-

abilities incurred, and when incurred, and

their nature. 6th. The number and length of

furloughs or leaves of absence had, and the

ture and degree of his disability and its prob-

line of duty, then he must substitute a joint

certificate from the surgeon and commanding

officer of his regiment to the same effect.

This same kind of joint certificate must be

furnished when the applicant is still in ser-

vice and then it must embody the same in-

formation that is required above from the sur-

geon of the Board of Enrolment, and must

also state that his disability was contracted in

the line of duty and is such as would entitle

3d. The applicant must furnish unonalified

recommendations, testifying to his worth as a

soldier and fitness for the position he seeks, to

this extent at least: If he be now a First or

Second Lieutenant in service, or retired from

service with such rank, the recommendations

of at least three of his superior regimental

officers must be furuished. If he be now in

service, or retired therefrom with rank higher

than that of First Lientenant, he must furnish

the recommendations of his superior regi-

mental officers, if any there be, and, in addi-

tion thereto, of his brigade and division com-

manders. If these cannot be furnished by

reason of the death of any or all his superior

officers, the testimonials of other officers of

equal rank will suffice. The recommenda-

tions must be of a positive nature, based on

personal knowledge of mcrit in the applicant.

or on the endorsements of officers known to

possess such personal knowledge. There can

be no objection to adding to these necessary

esimonials such others as may be obtained-

Applications, with all the papers connected

perewith, will be forwarded, through the

cting Assistant Provost Marshal General for

be State, to the Provost Marshal General of

the United States. All the papers should be

sent at one time, and they should comprehend

to rest his chance of success. Verbal explana

are useless, and, if any explanation be con-

may reach the Provost Marshal General him-

self: and it would be well to give in a post-

All that is stated above applies simply to

applications for commissions in the corps. In

regard to transfers to the corps of enlisted

en, or admissions into the rank and file of

the corps by enlistment, transfers from the ac-

tive regiments are made by officers duly an-

thorized without any effort on the part of the

men; but any one who has been honorably

discharged from service for disability, and de-

sires to enlist, may do so, thus: He will go to

the office of the Provost Marshal of the district

wherein he resides, where he will he examined

by the Board of Enrolment to see if he is unfit

for active duty but fit for light duty, that he is

neritorious and deserving, and has been hon-

orably discharged for disability, and will get

certificate to this effect from the board. This

he will take to the nearest Acting Assistant

Provost Marshal General, who, after satisfy-

ing himself that the man is worthy, and not

intemperate, will enlist him and send him to

There is a political significance in the

ppearance of a Russian fleet in the harbor of

New York, which consists of the steam frigates

Alexander, Peresviet, Variag, Almos, Iscum-

vond, Iahout, Osliala, and Vitease, in all

eight vessels, under the command of Rear

Admiral Lessowsky. The unheralded arrival

of these vessels in our waters is an assnrance

of the friendly feeling of the Czar towards our

country and a gentle hint to England and

France that there is another great naval pow

er to contend for the supremacy of the seas.

It is probable that the immediate cause of

their presence was to prevent them from being

blockaded in the Baltic in case of war,

hut it is understoood that the fleet

will visit the Gulf of Mexico, and by

thus being in the vicinity of Vera Cruz act as

a check upon any warlike movements of

France in Europe. The Emperor Lonis Ns-

poleon will hardly venture to intermeddle

with the Czar at home, while Russia has a

powerful fleet of observation in the neighbor-

hood of the French base of supplies in Mexico,

at Vera Cruz and Tampico. Admiral Les-

sowsky is well aware also that Bermuda and

Nassan are well stored with cotton obtained

on British account by running the blockade,

and should John Bull get belligerent, he

might lose it all before he could help himself.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, says, that,

when all is lost to the rebel cause, he will nnite

with those who have found honorable graves

on the battle-field. This is perfectly charac-

teristic of him. He held a command as a Gen-

eral for some months in the rebel service but

resigned on account of some allegod dissatis-

faction and went home to a place of safety.

It seems that he now intends to go back to the

service when that service shall be utterly hope-

less and when he can therefore do no good by

joining it, but, till then, he means to stay where

he is. A valuable champion of the rebel Con-

A Philadelphia paper speaks of Presi-

ent Lincoln's last proclamation as "a home

thrust." It would be well if the President

could persuade a good many more of his pecu-

thrusts there. But most of them evidently

prefer that their home thrusting shall all be

The Democrat speaks of the sending of

einforcements to Gen. Rosecrans as shutting

the stable after the horse is gone. But w

guess the horse is still there-ready to kick

The Atlanta Rebel boasts that the reb-

el sharp-shooters excel ours. We donbt not,

that, although a loyal man may be a sharp-

shooter, a rebel is very likely to be a sharper.

perhaps with a forty-horse-power.

The situation grows interesting.

with the letter.

red important, let them be given at the

from officers of known merit.

him to an honorable discharge.

full postoffice address.

able duration.

owing papers as testimonials:

on to state in order as follows:

Les We are glad to see that the press of the ate is urging the citizens to comply with the request of Adjutant-General Boyle as to the conjustion of the enrolled militia under the State Guard law. We do not believe the people will work with sufficient activity unless the proper officers are detailed to direct them Therefore, as the Commonwealth says, onr authorities should be on the alert, and push forward with great promptness and energy the organization of the militia, in view of the danger of being overrun and harassed by guerillas. All our regular troops will be re quired in the front, and provision should be nade without delay for the arming of home troops, to act in case of emergency. The State is vitally interested, and her people should not rely entirely on the army to drive out marsuding bands. We will have to do this thing at some time, and it is the part of wisdom to commence early. The organizations should be made before the winter is npon us, so that those in the rural districts can have the good weather in which to drill. GEN. WHITAKER .- Those who know Brig.

Gen. Walter C. Whitaker cannot be surprised at the terrific fighting done by him and his brigade in the fearful battles of Chickamanga! Gen. W. made the attack on the right wing o the army on Sunday, and fought with mighty energy from one o'clock till night, beating hack a large body of the enemy, said by prisoners to be three divisions, and driving them causes for which they were given. 7th. Date some distance with great slaughter. Gen. Whitaker's command went into the

of discharge (if out of service). 8th. Age and battle twenty-eight hundred strong and came This letter will be accompanied by the folont numbering only one thousand eight hundred and fifty, many of his officers being killed If the applicant be out of service, 1st. The and wounded, including all the members of certificate of the surgeon of the Board of En his staff but one. He himself is reported as rolment of the Congressional district in which having been wounded severely, but not so the applicant resides, specifying the exact naseverely as to make him shrink for a moment from the desperate conflict. And he still commands his brave and shattered brigade. 2d. The original or a certified copy of an Gen. Whitaker, by his chivalric bearing honorable discharge on account of disability uron this fearful occasion, has won laurely contracted in the line of duty, or, in case the which (may it be in the far, far future years) applicant cannot fornish such a discharge pawill flourish green and beautiful over his per, or if it does not state that the discharge was granted for disability contracted in the

A great deal is said about the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France, and, in the minds of many, there seems to be much apprehension upon the subject. A great deal too much, we think. In our opinion and n the opinions of men better qualified to judge than we are, the matter is far less important than it is generally considered. There are many who think that recognition would necessarily decide against us or go far to decide against us the destinies of the rebellion but they certainly don't understand wha recognition is and what it isn't.

If France were to recognize the Southern Confederacy to-day, the act would give her no right, and would imply no assumption or her part of any right, to do anything which she may not now do and is not now doing, except that it would pledge her to permit the Confederate privateers to take their captured vessels into her ports in order that her Courts of Admiralty should decide whether they were legitimate prizes or must be released And surely this would be no disadvantage to ns, for now the rebel privateers or rather pirates, when they capture our vessels, remorse lessly and instantly rob and burn them noon the high seas without awaiting the action of a court or of any other tribunal. The taking of captured vessels to France by the rebel freebooters for adjudication would be a restriction of the license they now exercise and not an expansion of it.

An able New York contemporary says truly of recognition, that it is virtually a mere piece of etiquette whose significance is entirely conventional. If as a nation we choose to consider French recognition as important. then it is important; if we choose to consider it of no moment, it is of no moment. It is on our own nerves that it would be intended to oduce all its effect. The position of the everything on which the applicant is willing Confederates would not be changed by it in anything but the name. Their Minister in tions to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal Paris would not in consequence of it enjoy a General in regard to deficiencies in the papers single advantage that he does not now enjoy. already has access to the Emperor and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs just as readily end of the letter of application, so that they as Mr. Dayton or any other Ambassador. What he says is listened to and treated with just as much consideration as if he were in script a list of the papers sent as testimonials full possession of all the honors of the Plenipotentiary of an acknowledged power.

That it would give the South much mora support we very minch doubt. The South has got far past the stage when "moral support" is of much use. The task has now become one of weary drudgery, in which cheering words are of little use. What it wants now is substantial aid, and nothing else. The ralue of recognition to the South would, in short, depend altogether on our manner of re ceiving it—and there is not an eye in the South, let it be ever so damaged by bad liquor or late watching, that would not be turned upon us the minute the news of it arrived. it maddened us into active resentment, i would at once become of immense moment, but no sooner.

Whenever Louis Napo'eon recognizes the outh, we shall probably be gulded in onr manner of treating it by the way in which the public views it at the moment, and the relation it may happen to bear to the situation in the field. But if it should be accompanied hy an offer of substantial aid to the Sonth.we should of course have no alternative but to meet force by force. We look, however, for nothing of this sort, at least for the present. Louis Napoleon has complications enough on his hands already, and he is as prudent as he is unprincipled. What he may be disposed to do at some future time, no one of course can tell. We can have an eye to him, and, in the mean while, put down our accursed rebellion.

The Democrat says of the battle of Chickamauga, "the disaster grew out of the weakness of the Federal force, we suspect, rather than bad generalship." But the same paper vehemently charges bad generalship in the battle. That McCook and Crittenden were swept from the field, says that paper, "is entirely due to their thin, extended lines, which the general plan, or want of plan, of the battle gave them." Again it says: "No one but the General of an infallible Administration would have drawn out his lines fifteen miles and allowed the enemy, with donble the force massed within the space of two and a hal miles, to precipitate themselves first on the right, then on the centre, and finally on the left." When onr neighbor wishes to dispurge Rosecrans and his Generals, he lays the blame on them; when his especial object is to disparage the Administration, he lays all the lame on it.

Our neighbor has taken occasion more than nce to sneer at us for presuming to be able to offer opinions as to the conduct of campaigns and battles. Our criticisms upon such subjects have been less numerous than his and more modest, though possibly more namerous and ess modest than they should have been. We ndge of our neighbor as somebody advises that an old maid be judged of-"If you wish to discover what vices she is especially addicted to, mark what ones she is in the especial habit of imputing to other women."

A Provost Marshal in Missouri, by the name of Strachan, has been a first class villain, and seems likely now to receive his reward. He embezzled \$30,000 from the Government, and instigated an order by which ten men, who were charged with no crime were to be shot. One of the men he released, after his wife had paid him \$500, and had been liar friends to go into the field and make home compelled to submit to his lusts. He is now before a court-martial on the charge of embezzlement, and will soon be tried for his fiendish outrage upon humanity and virtue. Mercy will be out of place in anch a case.

General Banks and General Hamilton are not on speaking terms. That is probably why one is to be the General in command of the department of Texas, and the other the Military Governor of the State of Texas.

Be willing to bear your own sins if your mother bore a sinner.

MONDAY OUT 5 1863

GRIEVOUS EVILS-THE BENEDY APPLIED -Intil a very recent date, several griovous vila of longer or shorter continuance, ex-

isted amongst ns. 1. Horses and other property belonging to citizens of the Military District of Kentucky were impressed at will ostensibly for the public service not only by officers and soldiers of the United States but by rebels lift the national nniform. This practice was carried to a degree of fraud and imposition that extorted the most earnest remonstrances from loyal men in all quarters of the State. Besides, the practice demoralized the soldier as well as despoiled the citizen. It tended to reduce the national troops of the District into mere guerillas and moss-troopers. The evil was a crving one.

2. Horses and other property subject to co ture were seized at will by officers and listed men or by persons assuming to be such, and sold or otherwise disposed of for the benefit of the unauthorized captors, thereby defrauding the Government without any considerable risk of detection. This evil had grown to very shameful-limensions. 3. Citizens were arrested and sent to the

Hesdquarters of the Lastrict without either ebargea or proofs, until the capacions Military Prison in this scily was crowded with prisoners who were successarily released and sent home as fast as their cases were examined, the sole effect of the practice being the oppression of the citteen, the worse than useless consumption of valuable time of the anthorities, and in a geral the serious injury of the service and of the cause. Furthermore, the practice, in itself unjust, oppressive, and impolitic, was rendered tenfold more edious by serving, as it did in a revolting degree, as a mask for the wreaking of private resent-ment. This as undonbtedly the master evil

4. The forces of the United States in this District were not unfrequently directed by subordinate civil officers to assist in the exe cution of writs issued by such officers themselves purely for the sake of private ends regardles of justice and the public good. The officers and soldiers of the country were in such ins ances deliberately prostituted to the purposes of personal vengeance.

Until a very recent date, as we have intimated, these grievons evils existed amougst us: and, moreover, they were strengthening and spreading with a rapidity which threatened ere long, notwithstanding the signal wisdom and prudence of our people as exemplified in their collective action, to plunge Kentucky into the wretched and degraded condition of Missonri. The evils were grievous, and threatened to become destructive. But their growth was opportunely arrested by the firm and enlightened commander of this District, and the whole deadly cluster was cut up by the roots. Here is the axe General Boyle applied in the case:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KY.,
AND 1ST DIVISION, 230 ARMY CORPS, Louisville, Ky., Sept 15th, 1863. General Orders No. 43.

I. In order to prevent fraud and impo is ordered that hereafter no horses or other property belonging to citizens in this District shall be impressed for the public service, nu-less specially authorized by orders from these II. Officers and enlisted men in this District

are hereby ordered not to seize horses or other property subject to capture, as it is the duty of Provost Marshals, Deputy Provost Marshals, shals, and civil agents especially anthorized by the Quartermaster's Department, to make To prevent nnnecessary trouble,

pense, and oppression, it is ordered that citizens will not be arrested nutil the charges against them, together with the affidavits of two or more responsible persons sustaining the charges, are forwarded to Capt. Stephen E. Jones, A. D. C., Provost Marshal General of the District of Kentucky, at these Headquarters, when the order of arrest will be made. IV. Unless specially ordered from these Headquarters, no officer or soldier in this command will assist in the execution of any

ty Marshal.

V. Commandants of post regiments and detachments will see that the requirements of this order are strictly complice with he she

By order of Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle.
A. C. SEMPLE,

Assistant Adjutant General, Under this order, the Provest Marshal Gan eral of the District subsequently issued a circular of instructions to his subordinates, of which the concluding section la as follows:

Whenever, in the opinion of a Provost Marshal or other officer, the conduct of a citizen in this District demands the attention of the military authorities, he will forward to these Headquarters, without delay, and through the usual military channels, a statement of the charges against said citizen, and a ammary of the evidence substantiating them, as ex-plained in General Order No. 45, Headquarers District of Kentucky.

No arrest will be made until an order based

No arrest will be made until an order based upon an examination of this statement is issued to that effect from these headquarters, except when the officer preferring the charges has reason to believe the accused party would escape, and the interests of the service be compromised by delay. In such cases a report of the grounds of this belief will accompany the charges. By order of Brigadier-General Boyle.

STEPHEN E. JONES Capt. and Provost Marshal Gen., Dist. Ky.

The instructions contained in this section of the circular of the Provost Marshal General, as will be observed, are founded on the third section of General Order No. 48, of which this section of the circular is but the expansion. Order No. 45, referred to in the first paragraph of this section, prescribes certain very excellent rules for the guidance of officers in preferring charges against persons in the District. General Order No. 48 is thus a complete and effectual remedy for the grievous evils we have particularized. It is adapted thoroughly to remedy these evils without producing incidental evils. It is eminently just, and eminently politic; or, rather, it is eminently politic because it is eminently just, seeing that justice, as Burke declares, is the supreme policy. We hope the order will be firmly adhered to and faithfully enforced.

We have every reason to believe that it will be. We have heard indeed that there are some loyal men who complain of this order. What their complaint is we do not know though we should very much like to know. We respectfully invite any one of these men to state the complaint in a public letter to us; when, if we are not able to show that the complaint is groundless and worse than groundless, we promise to exert whatever influence we may have to procure the modification or revocation of the order. As we are at present advised, we confess we are totally nnable to comprehend how the order can excite the complaint of any loyal man who is not of the school of Jennison and of Jim Lane. The order appears to us to be exposed to the complaint of no one who is not a Jacobin in fact and a Jayhawker at least in heart.

If we have factionists of this description amongst us, as we undoubtedly have, the sooner they publicly show their hands the better; and if this wise and wholesome order shall occasion them so to show their hands. it will perform a double service to the national cense in Kentncky, not merely correcting evils which tend to weaken and dishonor that cause, but summoning its most malignant and most dangerons foes into the consuming light of the public eye. The revolutionists here, who, like their co-revolutionists elsewhere, disgrace the name of loyalty by assuming to monopolize it, have but to declare themselve order to damn themselves. They are formidable only whilst they skulk in the ranks of the Union party, and plot in the mask of its stolen name. He who shall drive them from their skulking place and tear the mask from their faces will do the part of a public benefactor. It remains to be seen whether or not General Boyle in issuing and enforcing General Order No. 48 has done that part in this particular. We certainly think he has done that part in respect to the evils against

which the order is directly levelled. The protection of the loyal people of the State, and the punishment of the actively disloyal, constitute one thing, and a most rightcous and obligatory thing. General order No. his winning the game yet.

48 amily and ex cd, provides for this thing But the goni hment of citizens against who 10 charges are or can be preferred or sustaines ard the punishment of such citizens for th sake of gratifying private resentment, consti tute another thing, and a most unrighteous and oppressive thing. General Order No. 43 amply and exactly provides against this thing. In short, the order is happily adapted at once to punish the guilty and to protect the innoceat. So at least it appears to us. If it really is not, we shall be most glad, as we are sure General Boyle will be, to have its defectiveness pointed ont. And to this end we respectfully renew the invitation given above.

PARAGRAPHS-ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. Every calf may think he should be a preacher, for he has a canl.

Some men get foolish as they grow old hey grow alike in years and ears.

Women keep secrets no better now than formerly. Thought they wear hoops, they are as leaky as ever. Pope speaks of a child as "tickled by a

straw." A julep-drinker is very childlike. The London Times is called the thunderer out its thunder against the United States is brutum fulmen, or, in plain English, a brute's

Shillalah would be a good name for Hibernian Club. A wolf in sheep's clothing isn't fit to be uckler of lambs.

Humboldt calls the skin "the bark of the tree-animal." Then of course the skin of a terrier, pointer, or hound, is the bark of the

Accustom yourself to keep secrets. havn't any, borrow your neighbor's.

A man, who washes his dirty face and then gets it dirty again merely changes his ground. The cate of perdition is a dangerous one to et children swing on.

There are no mortgages or taxes upon the nl's beautiful landscapes.

There is one objection to a bill-it outs anther pair of wings to the back of Time. The school birch-dead twigs though seems-buds and bears fruit. The child feels only the branches, but how often is the produce ashes in the mouth of manhood.

Boys and girls are frequently smitten as we kill partridges-at first sight.

It often happens to genins as to spoons; the plated article takes the place of the real metal Nothing is so beneficial to a young writer as the advice of one whose judgment is always at the freezing-point.

A woman fascinates a man quite as often by what she overlooks as by what she sees. Love prefers twilight to daylight.

The earth is a great factory-wheel, which, at every revolution on Its axis, receives fifty thousand raw sonls and turns off nearly the same number, some of them worked up handsomely and the rest spoiled. The religion of the world comes from wo-

men much more than from men-from mothers most of all, who carry the keys of our souls All deep feelings agree in this, that they

eek for solitude and are nursed by solitude. All of us come into this world alone, all The best writers, when they are voluminous, have a great deal of mediocrity. Let no

reader permit himself to be attached as a prisoner to the trinmphal car of any author because he has great celebrity. A full glass is as full as a full bottle; and a uman soul may be as much satisfied in the

Every woman is rich if the golden Pactolas f true love flows through her veins and de osits its treasures in her heart. A lofty and true and beautiful soul is a

west of human beings as in the highest.

tself, and where the stars are scooped up with collowed hand to be drunk. Men are fonder of using spectacles to behold other people's faults than looking-glasses to

clear fonntain in which the moon mirrors

Deing your graces to the touchstone to try their truth, rather than to the balance to we'un their measure. It is one species of despair to have no room to hope for any addition to one's happiness.

survey their own.

We are all prisoners. What is life but the Wheat is not separated but by thrashing, nor men from worldly impediments but by

ribulation. An expert seaman is tried in a tempest, nner in a race, a captain in a battle, a Christ-

an in adversity. Democritus was blind; yet, as Laertius rites of him, he saw more than all Greece besides.

As the cat in the fable, when she was turn ed to a fair maid, would play with mice, so a clown will be a clown, let his condition be changed as it may.

As the moon, the fuller she is of light, is still arther from the sun, is the more wealth men bave, the farther they commonly are from Heaven.

The President has approved the sen ence of a court-martial condemning John Nichols, a citizen of Missouri, to be shot for taking up arms as a guerilla. Let Kentucky burry up the organization of her State Gnard, and, when a few examples have been made of the bandit guerillas they will be able to take prisoners, our State will be completely relieved. In Tennessee also vizorous measures should be taken to weed out these robbers. A Colonel Holman and his gang were brought into Nashville recently. It is well known that Holman holds no Confederate commission, his regiment having been disbanded some time ago, and since then he has been an independent treebooter. Let him be ried as a guerilla, condemned as a guerilla, nd executed as a guerilla, and we shall soon hear of no more characters of the Rob Roy or Dick Turpin order infesting the loyal States.

GENERAL BURNSIDE.-News f Burnside up to Thursday last ceived through an officer from see. General Burnside's head stm at Knoxville. Importar were in progress, the object of not feel at liberty to state. rebel forces of importance in _ So states the Cincinnati Commerc' terday, and we have conclusive ev that such is the case.

It is said that Miss Chase's brids to cost a magical sum. Well. laughter a rich outfit.-Democra

It is well understood that the the lovely Kate Chase's bridal trousseau are paid by the treble-millionaire who has had he rare fortune to win her kind and gentle

We wish it distinctly understood that we know nothing at all about the subject, for the battle of Chicamangal, and are, therefore, as well qualified to write a long criticism as the Editor of the Jonraal can be—.Democrat.

If our neighbor's military criticisms wer

ong in proportion to his ignorance, he would have to enlarge his paper to the size of a barndoor to find room for them. Rebels captured a second tima in arms without having been exchanged should speed

see whether they can stand it there There has already been received at the reasury, as commutation under the enrolment act, \$5,500,000. All money realized from this source is to be expended for enlistments.

A dozen reports of Sam Houston's death were false, but the present one is probably We presume it may be considered

"check-mated." We will lay a wager upo:

10 It is a fact, as stat d by an order j ed in the War De artm at, that the Two first and Twenty-second Army Corpe () G.ns. McCook's and Crittenden's) have consolidated into one corps, to be called Fourth Army Corps, and Major-Gea. 6 Granger placed in command. A cour inquiry has been ordered to investigate nduct of Gens. McCook and Crittone the late buttles near Chattanooga. Gen Granger commanded our reserves on bloody field, and, by his high soldierly ties, rendered immense aid to Gen. The in covering the retreat of our army to C

The many friends of McCook and Critt den cannot easily believe that a just co will find cause to censure them. If th it was no doubt because one man, howe desperately brave, cannot make a wh division stand against overwhelming nebers. General Crittenden won the warm plause of General Buell for his bravery great service at Shiloh. He was one o very greatest of the lion-hearted here Stone River. If he is not a brave man race of brave men is extinct among us, we might as well give the fighting bus

General R. W. Johnson has been ex ingly ill for some weeks, and, upon the arm rst arrival at Chattanooga, spoke to Ge Rosecrans about the necessity of his obtaleave of absence for a time. "Yea." said Ge eral R., "you need it very much and you a have it, but we shall probably have a bat very soon." "Ah, then," said General J., shall stay, and my health must take car itself." And he did stay. He fough invincible corps of Thomas, and most and heroic was the fight he made rebel forces that dashed themselves agai ecumand were broken. General Brecki ridge made an attack with sixteen hun men and retreated with but three hundred.

EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE AT BRID TENN.-A gentleman who arrived Saturds night from Nashville informs us that Wednesday morning a Government magazing at Bridgeport, Tenn., was blown up by t accidental discharge of a box of percuss shells, which was being loaded late an munition wagon. The person carrying to reattering the fragments of burning fuses in piles of loaded shells scattered over the and finally communicating, with magazine. By the accident tan reported killed outright, and eig twenty more or less severely fainred

Maj. Gen. Rousseau was a little too take part in the battles of Chicamauz He arrived in front on Sunday evening, hav ing hurried forward with the wildest imp tience, but the great struggle was for the time at an end. We regret for his own sake that the lightning of his sword could not have been seen and the thunder of his voice heard through the smoke and above the roar of the conflict We presume the tobacco is all cut and

the amount of damage done the crop in Kenacky by frost pretty well ascertained. We hould be very much obliged to friends in the obacco regions if they would give as some idea of the damage done, and what is the robable amount of merchantable tobacc aved in their respective counties. No TRAVEL SOUTH .- Col. Wm. P. Inca Military Superintendent at Nashville,

the Nashville and Chattanooga railros on the Tennessee and Alabama road, further orders. Passenger travel is, for present, suspended. Mexican dates of the 12th ult. conting fact that Doblado has been placed at the of the Juarez Cabinet. He proposes the lowing plan: To confine the war to the manufacture of the manufac

ounces that no regular trains will

tains, and to get indep ties to form a national an intervention as is proposed in the E Lordon, adding also the United Stat disown all political sots now done in M FORTRESS MONROE, The U. S. steamer Mars arrived to Charles'on Bar. Last Wednesday works on Morris Island were progre

The war steamer Lancaster, the

ration are in port, and the balance of tire Russian and Pacific fleet are e The testimony taken of the case in th of the privateers captured with the sche Chapman shows conclusively that they provided with letters of marque, supplied

A special to the Commercial, dated Cha-A special to the Commercial, dated Chatt nocgs, September 30th, says 200 ambulance were sent within the enemy's lines under tag of trace, which brought in over 500 of a wounded. While in the enemy's hands to had nothing but corn bread. The relatested them very kindly, expressing registrately couldn't provide for them be. They refused to permit the bodies of wounder deceased officers to be removed. The currently halfs \$2.00 our unrecents as presented.

or deceased officers to be removed. The my holds 52 of our surgeons as prisoners, ambulances returned to the rebel lines wounded rebels who fell into our hands. Both armies are busy fortifying. The pets are within stone's throw of each other. The Associated Press reporter's account the battle causes considerable indignation among the troops. The statement that I notes's and Brannon's divisions were the into disorder is incorrect. Our wound well provided for and comfortably situ. well provided for and comfortably si

The Richmond Examiner of y the following:

Charleston, Oct. 2.—Heavy five
up during last night. The enments on Morris Island indic rather than immediate ope Monitors are kept close to the picket duty. There Atlanta, Oct. 3 —Gen. Br

Attenta, ore 3 - con brace to exchange wounded with Affairs are unchanged at CharRosecrans receives his supply from Stevenson. The rumor were cut off is not credited.

he place. Another

ily exchange this world for the next. If they rent through ight or to.
The pa.
steamer S are so fond of standing fire here, they should

s has been done. Other arrests will made of parties implicated. Wer Department has turned over to

p nearly two millions Confederate les, captured from the rebels on its nem is a pazzling one. Gen. Sickles ched this city on his way to resume mand of the third army corps, and is name actions in large numbers continue to go rard to the army. The recent activale are tter class of men, and under recent imped discipline behave well.

O news from the Army of the Potomar.

cels have been trying to force us into change of prisoners by representing by have no means of making our prison in their hands comfortable through the t seems pretty well ascertained now that it. Halleck is to be regarded as the anthor be Texas expedition. The Navy Departit d d not favor it.

atch to the Louisville Journal 1 Indianapolis, Sept. 29. omplimate with a request of Governor, Col. J. B. Fry, Provost Marshal Gen-as changed the order relative to boune for the additional regiments as to make the advance payments seventy-e inetend of forty dollars. It is thought this ill a d the recruiting for the eleven regi-

Washington, Sept. 29.
No fears need be entertained for the Army
the Potomac from the force in its front. hauest advices it appears that it largely ambers the enemy's army, placing our try against that of the rebels, in case of L, while we have our cavalry seldom idle,

ly hanging over the enemy and making exement on his part difficult. The 20th and 21st army corps have been neolicated, and will be called the 4th corps. They are so be commanded by Maj. Gen. Gorbe War Department has ordered a Court nquiry to investigate the conduct of Gen-s McCook and Crittenden in the late bat-

the near Chattanooga.

The enforcement of the death penalty in the Army of the Potomac is rapidly decreasing the number of desertions. Conscripts and substitutes are arriving in considerable numbers, and also deserters, who are forwarded to their regiments for trial and punishment.

New York, Sept. 30.

The World's New Orleans letter of the 22d mays the advance to Texas is still an onward movement, and as yet nothing more. For more than a fortnight Brashear has been the base of concentration for the new movement.

Ben and supplies have been torwarded as rapidly as reachible by railroad while advances. dly as possible hy railroad, while ordne

carry across troops from Brasbear to Ber-

est returns tell us that on last Saturday the whole of the 19th army corps, un-immediate command of Weltzel, had d and camped on the other side. The army corps was to follow, leaving of a sufficient force to hold the base at car, while a regiment or two will remain

hen Weitzel's men began to cross the bay ajor's men commenced their movement up the Teche. Those who came back from Brashear on Sunday evening say the line of retreat along the bayon was marked by hlazing fires. These were not camp fires; they were barns and buildings, cabins and farm houses—a destruction, as was foretold, of everything likely to give aid and comfort to an invading army. D' to this hour we have not heard of the advance of Franklin's army from the west bank terwick Bay.

across and were waiting patiently for t, when the march would begin in the the retreating Confederates. There we who believe that Franklin's army are the Teche at the town of Franklin the across the State to Sahine river. things is supposed—an engage-and annihilation of the Confeder-

ecapture Brashear, and occupy Lafourche.
The Confederate force on the Teche must be lestoved or dispersed before the movement to

ure of the Sabine Pass expedition them an unobstructed road to Hous-

Times's letter of the same date says that sources pight last a steamer arrived from ther with some 500 bales of cotton. A tills force of 1,500 men, noder Col. Logan, operating on the Mississippi. Their only seems to be to burn or destroy what little

Logan and some of his men made a dash made in the vicinity of Natchez and burned 500 bales of cotton, almost within the suburbs of the city. The cotton belonged to several planters who were awaiting an opportunity to bring it within the Federal lines.

The Herald's Morris Island letter reports the arrival of two or three divisions.

Lee's army is in Charlestou. Beauregard's force now numbers 25,000 to 30,000 men. Gen. Evane's division is known to be with him. On the 24th inst. one of our heavy rified

opened for a while on Fort Johnson

uns opened for a while on Fort Johnson with great effect.

A letter to the New York Herald dated New Priesses, Sept. 20, says: From high official ources in General Grant's army we learn that beld deserters state that Kirby Smith has roclaimed himself military dictator of Louinna, Arkeness, and Texas, and that he has sued his proclamation calling out 200,000 legroes, and conscripting all the whites beween 16 and 60 years of age.

Union meetings have been held in Tennesded Mississippi, and the stars and stripes nearly one hundred miles in the rear ckehurg.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.
etter from the steamer Seminole, dated
and Norte, 12th inst, says they captured
a set valuable prize of the war, a Britishamamer, over three nundred feet long,
tly fitted out in England for a rebel

NEW YORK, Sept. 30. New YORK, Sept. 30.

It Baltimore American, says that Oole's
ty came in contact with Mosby and
t 150 of his command near Upperville, on
hy, drawn up in line of battle awaiting
arrival. After some slight skirmishing,
or Cole charged the gang, when they scatand field in dismay. One of them bit the
and some prisoners were in the hands of
victors. The Mayor also recovered sevenve homes and some mules: also one man. ve bosser and some mules; also one man, hew York Cavalry, whom Moshy ed up in his raid.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. Missouri delegation called upon Presi-Liscoln to-day, by appointment, and ated, through their chairman, Mr. Drake, ddress containing the alleged aggrava-and asking for a change of military adant in the department of Missouri. President received the address, and to give it a careful consideration, cah a reply as soon as practicable.

onversational discussion took place,
g several hours. This having been

rivate interview, no reporters of were present.
dress is signed hy seventy persons,
mg the committee, who say that they
deavored carefully to avoid exaggera-

ong other things, they ask the immedi-toration of the military control of Micstional officers and arge of all the enof Gov. Gamble; Gen. Schoueld, a

men. They say

pice in the protection of the Government, Miscouri is still to be the visitim of pro-elevery conservatism, which blests wherever it reigns. The address concludes as follows: "We ask only justice and protection to our suffering people. If the re to suffer hereafter as now and in time past, the world will remember that they are not respons sie r the gloomy page in Missonri's history wa. The past to record the independent efforts of act."

harassed but still loyal men to defend them-selves, their families, and their homes against their disloyal and murderons assassins."

At a late meeting of the supreme body of the Union League of the United States, eight important resolutions were passed, amounting, in fact, to a political plan. It is said that in the course of a few days they will be made public.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.

Frencis J. Gruud, recently Editor of the Philadelphia Agr, which paper he left on account of tus politics, died cuddenly the morning. Mr. Grund's death was caused by a fit of apoplery, excited by the appearance of a crowd before his residence, who were on their way to serenade Gen. McClellan and Judge Woodward. Mr. Grund ran in haste to the station house, when he fell exhausted, and in ten minutes afterwards expired.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 29.
The Europa passed Cape Race at 3.30 P. M. to-day, and was boarded by the news yacht. The political news is no important. Rum resys the Confederate envoy at Londou is to be withdrawn in consequence of the measures of

A letter from Richmond, in the Confederate organ, the Index, speaks of the above as heing probable.

The London Star fears that it is the intention of the French Government to speedily recognize the Confederate States. It address various acts and demonstrations to instify the belief, and comes to the conclusion that we must be prepared for French recognition before less less than the second sec

fore long.

The London Herald, commenting upon the rumored probable recall of Mason from London, says t is in consequence of the systematic coolness with which he has been treated by Earl Russell. The Herald hints that it has been through the suggestion of Mr. Adams that Mason has been excluded from official interconse with the British Government. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says a new loan for the Confederates is

contemplated.

The French Government has certainly not thrown any difficulty in the way of the Flor-

ida.

Captain Muffit has resigned command of the Florida on account of ill health. Lieut. Barney will probably take command.

One of the reasons for the decline of the One of the reasons for the decline of the Paris bursa: is the apprehension by some operators that the decision in the case of the Florida may lead to unpleasant feeling between the Flench and Federal Governments. The Paris Pays says the English jonnals are mistaken in looking upon the note lately published in the Moniteur respecting the Florida are a step toward the recognition of the Caufidence. Confederacy. It was merely a recognition of belligerent rights. If the English Govern-ment believed it self-hound to recognize the Confederacy and re-establish official relations at all, it must do so openly, and not by indi-

rect means.

The Madrid Spoch asserts that the Cabinets of Washington and Madrid have determined to submit the question of the jurisdiction of the Cuben waters to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians.

King of the Belgians.

The same paper says a Mexicau loan is spoken of, to be effected in London as soon as the Archinke is officially proclaimed. The Emperor also said that 8,000 lrishmon would be enrolled for service in the new empire. These statements caused a material improve-ment in Mexican securities in London. Sr. Louis, Sept. 30.

St. Louis, Sept. 30.

It is understood here that a plot has been discovered to burn all the government transports on the Western rivers. Several men have teen arrested, and are now in irons; npon one of whom a cipher was found, which, being translated, disclosed instructions to destroy all steamers that can be of any service to the government. The matter is being thoroughly investigated.

New York, Oct. 1. NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

The World's Washington despatch says that it is understood that Gen. Halleck has volumes of deepatches from Gen. Rosecraps of a rery satisfactory character, but they are improper for publication. The enemy had made demonstrations for several days.

The Times's Washington despatch says that the lavalid corps has been organized into sixteen regiments and the colonels to command them selected from mejors previously appointed.

pointed.

The Tribune's Washington special says that the statement that a new draft for 60,000 men

is about to be made, is believed to be prema-ture. No steps will be taken toward the new draft until the present one is completed in the several Western States which have not yet furnished their quota of volunteers, sufficientto cover that under that draft, as Michigan dinnesota, and Wisconsin.

The Tribune says that Generals McCook aud-

anden have been relieved of their com-a, and ordered to report at Iudianapolis. Times has a letter from Queretaro, Mexico, August 11th, says Jnarez and his govern-ment are at San Luis full of courage and hope. Gen. Disse had been appointed commander-in-chief, and has now a force of 8,000 men at han Luis thoroughly organized and armed. General Dohlado, of Guanujuato, has 16,000 General Donado, or Guanajuato, has 16,000 men, also thoroughly organized and armed.

Queratero, Ajaca, and other States are organizing forces, and the Justez government will soon take 30,000 or 35,000 men in the field against the French, whom the Justez

government intend to fight now and forever.

The Herald has a letter from San Louis
Patosi dated August 1st. Gen. Doblado had
teen appointed Minister of War, and Serdo de
Tajanta Secretary of State—probably the two
ablest men in the Mexican Republic. Gen. Negrete is already giving great trouble to the French and States of Puebla and Telazcalla. A correspondent thinks Mexico will he able to place 10,000 men in the field against the SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.
Hong Kong dates to the 20th of August bave been received. Taping's rebellion is becoming more formidable, owing to the existence of numerous fillbusters. Burgoyne, who succeeded Ward as leader of the American filbusters on the Imperialist side, had gone over to Taping, taking many skilled riflemen with

m. His first exploit was the capture of an Im-His first exploit was the capture of an Imperial steamer and immediately afterwards the City of Duen Whean. Hong Kong papers stach great importance to his movements. They ask, who can tell how many thousand filibusters will flock to Bnrgoyne's standard, since every inducement is offered which tends to gratify filibustering expeditions, such as animosity to England, plunder of women, and boundless drains of conquests?

Washington, Oct. 1.

A deserter from the Richmond City Battalion who has arrived here states that there are

ion who has arrived here states that there are about eleven thousand troops in the neighborhood of Richmond, and that the Merrimac is lying near Jones's Bluff.
The Lady Davis is fully iron-plated, a third iron-clad is on the stocks, and five small gun-boats are near the bluff.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce At a meeting of the chamber to committee to day, a report was made by the committee to examine the harbor defences, that a vessel would be exposed to a raking fire of eight hundred guns of the heaviest calibre in its passage into the harbor, and they didn't see how a hostile vessel could go through the nar-rows. The harbor is in a perfect state of de-

The reception given to the Russian officers was most enthusiastic. Fifteen regiments formed the escort, and the number of spectators along the route is said to have reached 100,000. At the City Hall the official well-come was tendered, and the guests reviewed the military. The whole affair passed off

A special to the Post from Washington says the Missouri delegation has had an interview with the President to-day. It is, however, considered certain that General Schofield will

The rebel assumption that General Barn-The rebel assumption that General Barnside was driven out of Jonesboro is false. If he withdrew it was for strategetic reasons.

Gen. Robert Anderson states to the War Department that he has yet in his possession the flag he hanled down from Sumpter. It has never left his custody.

Cairo, Oct. 1.

The steamer Chouteau, which was damaged by fire below Columbus, Ky., a few days ago, arrived here to-day. All the Government freight was saved.

Trustin Polk and family have arrived, en route for St. Lonis.

General Sherman's corps is moving. Desti-

nation unknown. NEW YORK, Oct. 2. has onblished a correspondence stailed and interesting nt hostilities committed

emi-independent princes of aud French vessels. ...ow that most if not all of mios have shown themselves ate to foreigners. The Governthe Troon, whatever may have been sentimenta, has some time been up between maintaining friendly ith foreigners and yielding to the rught upon it by the Daimios, found it convenient to give new

CAPE RACE, Oct. 2. The Saxonian, from Southampton ou the 23d, arrived off this point at noon to-day.
The Loudon Times says the fate of Charleston is virtually decided, and its fall is only a question of time.
The Times says that Mr. Mason sent to Rarl Russell on Monday a communication that he has been instructed by the Richmond governfound it convenient to give new
te long unrecognized supremacy
do, the spiritual ruler through
amation wet forth that all ford be called from the Council
To no bound it necessary to

The control of the residence of the process of the The Daimios, meanwhile, had repaired to their principalities to put the sea coast in a state of detence and their retainers in fighting or-

proceeds to l'aris.

same rights and advantages.

itants of Lutomierze.

of Knoxville.

Advices from Texas show that Sam Honston

Advices from Texas show that Sam Honston died of pnenmonia.

In attempting to carry out an engagement with the English importers it was recently discovered that great frants had been perpetrated in the disposition of a large quantity of cotton which it was supposed the rebel government possessed. It seems a vessel reached Brownsville with 20,000 stand of arms on the rebel government's account, a vessel of the second standard of the second second

Brownsville with 20,000 stand of arms on the rebel government's account, expecting to receive 25,000 bales of cotton. On examination there was found to be less than one hundred bales in Brownsville. It is believed to have been sent to Matamoras and sold on private account. The deficiency was made up by extensive impressments in anticipation of an attack. Galveston has been greatly strengthened.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

CAISO, Oct. 2.

The steamers John J. Roe, Illinois, Monsoor, Sultan, and Sam Gaty, all from Memphis, to-day brought six locomotives and a large quantity of railroad iron belonging to the Memphis and Ohio railroad; also Majors Cook and Coggshali, rebel surgeons taken prisoners at Little Rock.

The Belle Memphis and Mary S. Forsyth arrived this morning from Memphis with 362

[Special to the New York Tribane,]

Prison.
Yesterday 140 horses were stolen by gueril-

as. A force has been sent after them.
Recruiting for colored regiments is proceeding with great rapidity in Maryland. Loyal masters receive certificates for each enlisted slave for \$300, payable after the constitution of Maryland shall have been so amended as

to permit it.

The Herald's special says that a rumor has been circulated that the Secretary of the Treasury needs more money and is about to ask for another temporary loan. This is a mistake. All

necessary provisions have been made to meet the demands upon the Treasury, at least throughout the present month, without anoth-er loan. In fact, only one-half of the last

loan has been drawn for.

The aggregate receipts for internal revenue thus far in round numbers are \$54,000,000. It is estimated that the revenue from this source for the year will be \$80,000,000.

The Cabinet was in session for several hours te-day. The understood condition of affairs in the Department of Missouri was among the principal topics under consideration.

It is pretty well cettled that there will be a change in the military commander of the

change in the military commanders of the Dipartment, but it has not been decided how

far civil governorship may be interfered with.
There is an evident disposition to give the
military command of the Department to Gen.
B. F. Butler.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

New York, Oct. 3.
The Herald has correspondence from British
Honduras, dated Belize, Sept. 5th and 7th, announcing on very reliable information the defeat of the troops of Honduras by the forces of

Gen. Medino re-ident. All the telepartiments and declared in his favor except Omoa and Truxillo, which still adhered to President Montez. There was a general stampede from Tluxillo to Ruatan.

Gen. Medino, as a first act, hanished the

Gen. Medino, as a first act, hanished the British Consul from the State. This gentleman was at Belize awaiting the action of his Government. Medino then let the Indians loose on his euemies, smongst whom they commenced an indiscriminate slanghter.

An English man-of-war had gone from Truxillo to Omoa.

There were no arrivals of contrahand American traders at Belize from the rebel States

The King of the Yucatan Indians had been

chievous, for they will only be taken by our Yankee enemies as evincing more or less read-iness on our part for reconstruction.

The House by a unanimous vote put its foot on the resolution, and that without a word of discussion or a moment of delay. In this they but fairly represented the unanimity of

Cincinnati, Oct. 3.

The Commercial has advices from Chatta-

The Commercial has advices from Chattanooga to Saturday last. The estimate at headquarters of our losses in the battle of Chickamauga is as follows: killed, 1,800; wonnded,
9,500; prisoners, 2,500. Total, 13,800.

It was the opinion that if the right wing
had held its own, the result of the battle
would have been a decisive Union victory.
The success of Gen. Thomas on the left was
mnch greater than represented in any published account of the battle.

Thomas ronted Longetreet's corps and was

lished account of the battle.

Thomas ronted Longetreet's corps and was in a condition to pursue the enemy but for the disorganisation of the right wing. No surprise was felt in the army at the failure to re-

the people.

loan has been drawn for.

A force has been sent after them

der...
The attack on American shipping was at once discowned by the Yeddo Government, which stated that the attacking vessels belonged to the Prince of Migato, a principality in the couthwestern corner of Nipon. French, a, and Dutch merchant vessels have also ben atacked by the same Prince. All these hostilities proceeded from the Prince of Migato in a port of the largest of the Japanese Islands. Nipon, the principality of Satznmas, has since, according to accounts published by us yesterday, expulsed successfully an attack of the largin feet, which lies in the southern part of King. It appears from an account of our correspondent that a general combination of Daimios against ioreigners may be expected.

The Commercial's Washington letter states that General Slocum has consented to remain in command of he corps, the 12th, till the fall campaign is over. He will distinguish him-self and corps. Howard also rea in command of his corps. The enemy's position is strong on Sonthwest Monnain, and running toward

accoon Ford. The Richmond pepers confirm this, though The Richmond pepers confirm this, thought it is spparent that Lee does not meditate an attack. It now looks as though both armies will remain on the defensive.

The same letter intigates that Hooker takes Burnside's command, and that Pope will have a command under Roserans.

[Special to the World.]

Returned prisoners, were arrived to-day, declare that A. P. Hill stell commands Richmond defences with about 2,000 men.

Lorg-treet reinforced Leagg three weeks since with 28,000 men.

[Tribune's Despuir]] We are enabled to say upon the best author ity that no draft for 600,000 meen nor any fur-ther draft, other than last ordered and now in progress, is contemplated by the Government.

A squad of rebel guerillas made a dash on our trains near Fairfax to-day, but discovering a strong guard they skedadded.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.
The Democrat's Leavenworth special says, erevious reports regarding the change in the department of Missouri are confirmed. Kansas is now in a separate Department. Gen-erals Hunter and Curtis were offered the command, but both refused. Brigadier-Genera McNeil has been tendered the place and wil

probably accept.

Gen. Ewing is removed, and it is reported be will supersede Gen. Blunt, and that Gen. Blunt is under arrest and ordered to St. Lonis. CHATTANOOGA, September 28, VIA

CHATTANOGCA, September 28, via
Washington, Septemher 29
Gen. Whitaker's brigade, the 96th Illinois,
115 Illinois, 84th Inciana, 40th Obio, to
which were temporarily added the 224 Michigan and 88th Obio, Col. Lefore, of Stedman's
division, of Gen. Granger's corps, made the
attack on the right wing of the army
on Sunday evening, the 20.
They numbered about twenty-eight hundred
men and officers, and were led by Col. Whitaker. They fought with terrific energy and
effect from one o'clock until night, aided by effect from one o'clock until night, aided by the second hrigade, Col. Mitchell, of Sheridan's

They beat back a large body of the enemy, said by prisoners to be three divisions, driving them some distance with great slaughter. General Whitaker's loss was heavy, heing about nine hundred and fifty in killed, wounded, and missing, the number of missing being small.

All of the General's staff but one were All of the General's staff but one were killed or woonded. Lient Jerome B. Mason, first aid, was killed; Capt. Espy, Commissary, acting as aid, was killed; L. Hanon, mortally wounded, supposed to be killed; Licutenant Moore, A. A. G., severely wounded; Lieutenant James Allen, severely wounded; Captain Rowan, wounded and taken prisoner. Gen. Whitaker, severe fiesh wound; Lient-Col. Clark, 96th Indiana, and Lient-Col. Kirman, of the 115th Illinois, were killed; Col. Lefore, of the 22d Michlgan, supposed to be killed; Col. Sanborn, woonded.

Gen. Whitaker still commands his brigade. It was the most disastrous fight of the day.

It was the most disastrous fight of the day, hat our troops firmly drove back the enemy, and held their position until ordered to retre at night, the enemy retiring as they did.

The first report of the first National Bank of New York is published to-day, and is considered highly favorable. The resources show U.S. stocks, loans, and discounts \$309,000, and due from banks \$200,000. The liabilities show a paid up capital of \$200,000 and \$39,000 deposits. Total, \$509,000. The bank has only hear in operation sixth days but will not only been in operation sixty days, but will not seen increase its capital.

By way of Havana we learn that the rebelion is 2 permission of the control of th

lion in St. Domingo is not yet suppressed. The Spanish troops were marching on Lavego, where the rebels were strongly fortified. Ad-ditional soldiers were being sent from Cuba. Varions skirmishes are reported, in which the rebels were defeated.

The English steamer Union, a suspicious-looking craft, arrived at Havana. It is reported she is from St. Johns, N. B., via Nas-

Nothing was heard of the missing steame Mexico, but is hoped, as she had three hoats. that the passengers have been picked up by

The Post's Washington letter says it seems to be generally understood that Mr. Chase will not call for another loan of \$50,000,000 this reason—certainly not till the meeting of

ongress. General Schenck has assessed the disloyal ceitzens of Ann Arundel county, Md., \$1,450 for the loss of huildings belonging to the enrolling officers in that district.

A lady was yesterday sent South from Baltimore for sending a disloyal letter to her son in the rebel army.

The statement that our Government has demanded that Spain shall religiously magnificate.

mended that Spain shall relinquish maritime jurisdiction three miles from the Cubau coast is a ridiculous blunder. The facts are that one year ago the Spanish Government demanded he extension of the distance which interna-

the extension of the distance which international law fixed for maritime jurisdiction,
namely, three miles; that Government asked
for jurisdiction over five miles instead. It is
not to be supposed that Mr. Seward gave way
before any such illegal demand.

The Charleston Courier of the 26th ult.
says: The Yankees in large force were again
vigorously at work in Battery Wagner all day
yesterday. They have made considerable
changes and thrown up formidable sand embankments. They also appear to be husy preparing the grounds between these embankments for platforms for their guns. It has not
been positively ascertained whether they have
as yet mounted any guns in Wagner and been positively ascertained whether they have as yet mounted any guns in Wagner and Gregg. Throughout Friday Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee on Sullivan's Island and Battery Simpkins on James Island shelled the entmy on Morris Island very seriously. The fire became so hot that the Yankee working parties at Gregg and Wagner were completely checked in their digging operatious in the afternoon for some length of time. Two of their ammunition cheets at Battery Wagner were exploded vesterday. At Cumming's

military command of the Department to Gen. B. F. Briter.

Two government detectives arrived here night before last from Richmond, where they have been confined under sentence of death as 'spies, having escaped from prison and worked their way through the rebel lines. They speak of the most cruel treatment to prisoners and the unprecedented suffering on the part of the poorer classes in the section through which they travelled.

Last night a gang of guerillas surprised the guard at Camp Beckwith, near Langley three miles from the Chain Bridge, and fired into the tents of the men, stampeding the entire command. Two of them were killed and several wonnded. The guerillas escaped without any loss, carrying off with them a number of prisoners and fifty horses.

New York, Oct. 3. their ammunition chests at Battery Wagner were exploded yesterday. At Cumming's Point a shell from Fort Moultrie exploded near the train of wagons, killing one horse and scattering those engaged in loading. Several times volumes of smoke were observed issuing from the batteries, supposed to be from fires caused by our shells.

The Ironsides, four Monitors, and the rest of the fieet, including the Nondescript, remain in about the same position. The crew of the Monitor nearest the Point were engaged in covering the dead with some sort of

of the Monitor nearest the Point were engaged in covering the dead with some sort of earthwork having the appearance of sand and yellow clay mixed.

Washington, Oct. 2.

The United States District Court for Eastern Virginia will open at Alexandria, for the first time since the rebellion commenced, on Monday next. Its principal husiness will be the adjudication of many cases under the confiscation act, as preliminary to the sale of rebel. fiscation act, as preliminary to the sale of rebel estates. The published statement that such property is to be sold on the above-mentioned day is, therefore, erroneous. Although the blockade of Alexandria has been nominally

raised, the restrictions of the past system ma-terially militates against the trade. As there seems to be a misapprehension about prize money, it may be proper to state that the conrts determine what parties are en that the conrts determine what parties are entitled to share in the specified net proceeds which, in pursuance of law, are paid by the Marshal into the Treasury, the lists are fornished by the Navy Department to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, who makes the distributions. It has been erroneously published in the newspapers that only \$10,000 had been awarded to the captors. The first official report on that subject, made to Congress in February last, states the amount ordered to be

assassinated.

New York, Oct. 3.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 29th says, the House of Delegates yesterday, in a most summary manner, disposed of a resolutiou inquiring into the tone and temper of the people on the subject of peace with a view to responding if favorable.

The House knows what everybody knows, that such resolutions are both idle and mischievous, for they will only be taken by our Varkes energies as evincing more or leas read. ruary last, states the amount ordered to be distributed to be \$1,769,000. The suspension of the Kickapoo treaty con-tinues, awaiting the return of the commissioner, Dale, who has been investigating in Kanmade. The treaty involves the possession of the best lands in the State, and effects the rail-road and agricultural interests. The sub-com-mittee of the Missouri and Kansas delegation does not expect another interview with the President before next Monday. It called to-day, but he was busy with Cabinet officers.

[World's Special Colonel McReynolds, of the 1st New York Cavalry, is here under arrest, charged with communicating with the rebels at Martinsburg, where he commanded.

r | the One or the other mant go down formal notice to the ministerial representative | ment to withdraw from England. Mr. Mason | trin, compact in organization, well supplied proceeds to Paris.

La France says a Federal steamer had arrived at Brest from Mudrid, having been sent with another Federal convette in jursuit of the Florida. The Florida leaves Brest on the 27d completely region of the Florida leaves Brest on the with provisions and ammonition, and full of New York, Oct. 3.

A Memphis letter of the 22d states that Gen.
Sherman is on his way up the river with a

23d, completely repaired, and proceeds immediately to meet the second corvette, which is at Liebon, and attack her before she can be large force. His advance emharked here to day.
The Herald's sensation Baltimore co assisted by the one at Brest, which is repairing. La France says the Federal corvette Kearsage will be treated at Brest like the Florida. Both belligerents will enjoy the dent has news that Johnston's army in North-ern Georgia numbers 135,000 men, including Longstreet's corps of 30,000 men and 34 bat

Lee's force amounts to 62,000 infantry, 18,000 cavalry, and 294 guns, nnless Ewell's corps has been sent to Johnston, which would reduce Lee's army to 30,000. same rights and advantages.

The Memorial Diplomaque says England has entered into an engagement to acknowledge the present Mexican Government as soon as Maximillian annonness to the deputation his final acceptance. England and France will then immediately receive official representation.

England has promised to favor every means to the realization of a loan necessary to place Mexico in a position to fulfil her obligations abroad. reduce Lee's army to 30,000.

The rebels expect to regain Chattauooga and Knoxville and all of Tennessee, and then send hack to Lee Longstreet's corps, with 50,000 additional men, to attack Washington.

The same correspondent says the rebel Military Council, comprising Davis, Lee, Johnston, and Beauregard, held at Richmond the last of August, agreed to arm all the slaves in the South imprediately, expecting the to add La France says if three powers make a communication to Russia, it will be of a different character to the ordinary note, and in a the South immediately, expecting thus to add 400,000 men to their army, and as many more a year hence.

diplonatic manner receive another name.

Russia.—Eleveu iron-plated gunboats with turrets will be completed by spring.

The Russians were defeated on the 30th at Lutomierze and at Magoville on the 12th. Nashville, Oct. 3.

McMinnville was attacked at 12 M. to-day, but the result is not known. Fighting still continued when telegraphic communication was cut off. The Russians massacred a great many inhab-

was cut off.

The rebel cavalry are reported crossing the Tennessee river at Washington.

Cavalry from this post returned last evening from Wilson county, with a rebel Captain, [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 30.

The Atlanta Appeal of a late date, just received, contains important Southern intellilieutenant, and 13 paroled prisoners. The steamer Liberty, with 300 bales of cotton, arrived from below. Among her passengers is Col. Wilson, of Grant's stall, the bear-On the 16th ult, a party of 33 men, under Lieut. Harrey, of Wirt Adams's regiment, way laid a train of cotton wagons near Catlin

gers is Col. Wilson, of Grant's stall, the bearer of despatches.

The incendiary of the steamer Campbell is believed to be a white man painted black, who left the boat above Milliken's Bend.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 1st says that a hand of burglers entered Brownsville and broke up a religious meeting, secored all the the young men and negroes as conscripts, and robbed the place of all the valuables. A Rederal force from Fort Pillow is pursuing the marauders. and shot at the advance guard, killing more than thirty Federals,

The Bank of Chattanoogo has opened temperarily a branch in Atlanta, Ga.

The last number of the Chattanooga Rebel is dated at Marietta, Ga.

The deposits of the Arlington (Va.) banks have been removed to Richmond. Arlington is on the railroad, one hundred miles northeast of Khoxville.

A collision occurred on the Western and Atlanta Railroad. Many lives were lost.

Southern papers declare that all reports of Alex. II. Stephens going to Europe are un-

eral force from Fort Pillow is pursuing the msrauders.

Nick Newson's guerilles are conscripting the neighborhood of Danville.

The steamer Robert Campbell from St. Louis to Vicksburg was fired by incendiaries on Tnesday last nesr Milliken's Bond. The flames spread so rapidly that passengers, were forced to jump overboard, and before boats could be got a short transfer the linears. could be got a shore twenty-two lives are known to have heen lost, including Lieut. Perrill, 8th Mi.souri; N. T. Carter, 13th Iowa; H. W. Thompson, 30th Illinois; Robert C. Lynch, 133d Ohio; Sezond Clerk, and Mrs. Sarah Hampton.

The advices from Little Rock to the 2d nlt., are the 2 000 Attack Planeth Lives in the 2d nlt.,

are thet 2,000 Arkansas Unionists joined our forces at different points.

The Little Rock railroad, between Davall's Bluff and Little Rock, is in charge of Colonel Meade, brother to Gen. Meade. The steamer Washington from New Orleans the 26th has arrived. New Orleans papers

atlack. Gaiveston has been greatly strengthened.

Sixteen rebel prisoners brought in last night were confined in prison. A guerrilla named Haines, of White river, was shot near Sauleberry, Monday, by a Federal Oaptain while crossing the railroad.

Two women, charged with smuggling, were confined in Irving prison yesterday.

From passengers on the Patten arrived on Wednesday evening direct from Duvall's Bluff, I lesrn that the railroad from thence to Little Rock is in a good state of repair, and trains are running daily between the two places, conveying necessary stores and supplies for the army of Gen. Steele. The two locomotives captured at Little Rock hy Gen. Steele were hut slightly injured and are now in good repair, doing good service for the Arkansas Department. The health of the army is greatly improved—not near so many soldiers being in the hospitals. The sick have now au abnudance of medical supplies.

[Special Despatch to the Louleville Journal.] contain nothing relative to the srmy move ments.

The steam tug Leviathau was captured at her wharf at Southwest Pass by a gang of rebels provided with documents from Mallory, rebel Secretary of the Navy, by which it appears the officers and crew were not entitled to pay, but were to find their reward in plund

Lieut. Herrick, in the steamer Crescent, soon after started in pursuit, and joined the gunbost De Sato. She captured the pirates af-The reported capture, by rebels, of the steamer Calhoun is untrue, on the contrary, she has destroyed a rebel steamer and captured another, besides severely punishing a rebel hattery at Grant's Pass.

By the I'resident of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION. The year that is drawing toward its close bas been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bonnties which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to pencirate and soften even the heart which to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful Providence of Almighty God, in the midst of a civil war of nnequal magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to unite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States.

Peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maiutained, the laws have heen respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict. While that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies rived this morning from Memphis with 362 hales of cotton, 108 hade of sngsr, and 71 barrels of molasses. The latter had 381 passengers. No paper and no news. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.
The Republican of to-night says official despatches of the lstinst, received to-day, represent the military situation before Chattanooga

The Republican of to-night says official despatches of the latinst, received to-day, represent the military cituation before Chattanooga as satisfactory as the most hopeful could wish. Bragg makes no advance, and does not dare to.

The statement in the rebel papers that Burnside, has retreated from Jonesboro to Knoxville is not true.

Col. Baker and his mounted raugers have been scouting the country, after guerillas. They lust night succeeded in capturing Lieut. Angustine, of Moseby's hand, and about forty citizens and guerillas beyond Vienna, who were sent in and lodged in the Old Capitol expect a continuance of years with large in-crease of freedom. No human counsel hath devised nor mortal hand worked out these great things; they are the gracious gifts of the most high God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged with one heart and voice by the whole American

people.

I do therefore invite my fellow-citizens in n foreign lands, to set apart and observe the ast Thursday of November next as a day of last Thursday of November next as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to our beneficient Father who dwelleth in the Heavens, and I recommend to them, that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national pervicences and dischedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become wildows orthans or sufferers in the law. widows, orphans, or sufferers in the la-mentable civil strife in which we are

mentabe civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and ferrently implore the interposition of the Almighty Hand to heal the wounds of the nation and to restore it, as soon as may he consistent with the divine purpose, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity, and union.

In testimony whereof I have herenuto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1863, and of the independence of the United States the cighty-eighth. A. LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

One of the most successful remedies of the or the most successful remedies of the sage for a number of the "fills which human flesh is heir to," is the celebrated Cedron Bitters, manufactured by Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky. We need not specify the different diseases which it curso or relieves. We ent diseases which it cures or relieves. We may mention, however, that we have known it to be efficacious in a case of protracted nenralgia, which was fast undermining and hresking down the constitution of the patient. In this case it proved of the greatest benefit, and the sufferer feels nnder deep ohligations to the medical sclence that found the remedy. Dr. Bull is a physician of high standing, and a business man of unimpeachable integrits, prompt to fulfi all his engagements. rity, prompt to fulfil all his engagements.

feat of the troops of Honduras by the forces of Guetemala after a severe battle.

The Hondurian soldiers surrendered, after which their General and chief officers were put to death in a hrutal manuer.

After the engagement the Gnatemalan army burned towns, sacked houses, robbed, and committed other gross outrages.

President Carrera, having captured the cities of Comayaqna and Tequeigaloa, named Gen. Medino President. All the departments had declared in his favor except. Omo and MARRIED. On Tuesday, Sept. 39th, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Edward Livingston Wells. ADAM B. ROSBINS, o Cincinnati, to Aurelia Richardson, daughter of the late William Bishop, of this city. On the 30th of September, hy Elder W. S. Mr. R. & Prewirt to Miss Manion Tinaler, Henry county, Ky. In Padnach, Ky., on the lat inst, at the residence the bride's lather, by the Rev. J. T. Hendrick, M. Jones H. Chalo, formerly of this city, to Miss M. SOURL SMIDLEY.

> DIED. In Macon, Ga-, on the 4th day of Angust, in the 37th year of his age, Dr. M. C. Nisser, Surgeon in the Copiederate States Army. Died, in St. Paul, Minn., on the 18th of July, 1863, ousumption, Andrew J. Royalty, aged 27 years.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND BANKERS, No. 1 Hanover Buildinge, Hanover Sunare, BORGERT L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK, WILLIAM WRIGHT, Japes dawiely

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! DATCELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE:

DATCELOR'S celebrated HAIR BYE is the Best in
Die World. The ouly Harmies, Tries, and Reliable
Dye known. This splendld Hair Dye is Perfect
changes Red, Busty, or Gray Hair Instantly to a Glosy
Black or Natural Bressa without fuguring the flair of
Stiming the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring lupristing color, and rectlines the ill effects of Bad Dyes.
The Geuuine is sigued William A. Barenskon; all
others are mers imitations, and should be avoided.
Sold by all Drugglets, &c. FACTORY—61 BARGLAY
ST., N. Y. Butchelor's New Tollet Cream for Dressing the Hair. iylé déwisiy AMPHOR-1,200 lbs Gnm Camphor for sale by B. A. RUBINSON & CO.

02 d68 w2

100 male Cinnamon; 200 lbe Natinegs; 200 lbe Mace; for sale by 0t d6&w2 R. B. BOBINSON & CO. A LCOHOL-25 bbls Aicohol for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—200 gallons Spirits Tor-pentine for sale by R. A. ROBANSON & CO. FPSOM SALTS—25 bbls Epsogn Salts for sale hy B. A. ROBINSON & CO. BICARB SODA-100 kape, Bicarb. Soda for sale by 6. A. BOBINSON & CO. sume the attack. The enemy's loss is believed to be 20,000. Our army is in superb fighting Sonda-Ash loss as Sonda-Ash for sale by B. A. BUBINSON & OO.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, September 28. CAUSES DECIDED.

Sieru va F eeman, Lou. Cu'y; affirmed. Brewn va story, a simr. et al. Lou. vu'y; affirmel. Buhler, va ilevejamp et al. Kenton; repersed. September 29. l'ennington's exts, vs. Tucker, Lincoln; affirme l. Kailburn vs. Meane, Lewle; revorced. Riudle vs. Boyle, Keaton; reversed. Graling vs. Shuy. 6.; Etory et al. vs. Graham, Fleming; affirme! on origi-al and criss appeal.

and cross appeal.

ORDERS.

STREET CR VS Millute ct at, Frankiiu; motiou to sum sa delsy case overruled.

Letts vs Thompson et ux, scott; rule made absolute d appeal dismissed.

Ones et al. vs Griffin et ux, Trigg; copy o' judgment ones et al. vs. set al vs Griffin et mk, Trigg; copy o junguema d motton to dismiss the appeal. s cl al vs McCawley et al, Jeff reon; argument oud for appellants by James Speed Pirtie, and sil continued by lease Caldwell for appellees s vs Letcher's exrs. Fayette; set for hearing day, October 9, 1865 Falkarport, Sept. 50, 1861.

FRANKPORT, Sept. 36, 1CAUSES DECIDED.

Buckles et al vs fasubert, Hardin; aftirmed.
Randail vs Shropshire; reversed.
Troutmen et al vs Barnes, Nelson; reversed.
Olst vs Montgomery, Lon. Ch'y; reversed. ORDERS. Jopes et al vs Griffin et uv. Trigg : appeal dismissed Jores et al vs triffin et uv. 111gg, appearant silure to filorecord in time. Stockton et al ve Slockton, Fleming; Forman et ux vs same, Fleming; response to peti-tion for rehearing delivered and petition overruled. Joues et al vs McCawley et al, Jefferson; argument continued by Isaac Caldwell for appellees.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 1, 1863. Sheets et nx vs Grub's ex'r, Montgomery; affirmed. Sewell vs Hitt's adm'r, Carroll; reversed. Junes vs Hoveksmp et al, Kanton; reversed. Thomas vs Downing, Oldham; reversed. ORDERS.

Jones et al vs McChever et al, Jefferson; argument concluded by Judge Firtle for appellants. Betts vs Thompson et al, Sout; order of dismissal stindde and lime given appellee until Monday nex to respond to rule. FRANK FORT, Oct. 2, 1863. Bowen vs Hall, Powell; affirmed. Smith et al vs Jarvis et al, Sheiby; affirmed. Randolph et nx vs Bashaw et al, Lon. Ch'y; re-

trong & Throop vs Harman, Fleming; re-

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 3, 1863. We continue our quotations for gold this day at 37-3.

Focus buying and 42@43 selling, and silver at 28-9.

se ye cent unying and 42643 selling, and silver at 226
30 bnying and 33635 selling. Demand actes 33635-buying and 46641 selling. Exchange is buying at par
and relling at 14 % cent premium. Bankers buy
Kenjucky noise at 1 % cent, and fadians noise at 15
6 % % cent premium. We quote the notes of the three
old banks of Tennessee at 31635 % ct. discount. Other
Southern money is quoted at 6065 % cent discount. Government certificates of indebtedness are bought at 29%. Causta money 33634. Country vouclers payable in this city, approved, 7810 % cont discount; payable in Clucinnati, nominal. Checks on Washington 'i pl BEANS-Sales at \$2002 50 % hushel.

BRATING—Sales at 15@16c.
BAGGING—Sales at 15@16c.
BEESWAX, FEATHERS, AND GINSENG—BeeswaX 3.4. alhers 44@15c, ginseng 77c.

BUTTER-24@25c. COTTON &c. - Yarns, in lots, 48, 42@50c for the various nmbers.
CANDLES AND SOAP-Mould candles 134@ltc.atar 17 @lsc. German soap &@9c. Chesse-W. R. 13@13\fc; flamburg 13\4\@lic; Pine-

apple 25c.
FLOUR AND GRAIN-\$5 50@5 75 for extra family, and FLOUR AND GRAIN—49 5095 75 for extra family, and 44 2364 50 for superfine. Wheat may be quoted at 50c, 50c, and \$1.00 for red and white. We quote corn at 70675c for ear and 85c shelled. Sales of rye at 50c. Oats, new, at 50c from wagons. Bar-ley at \$12\$1 10. Sales shipsluffs at \$25 \$7 ton, shorts at Si8, and bran at \$14.

SHERTINGS—Heavy. Sales of G.W. at 33@35c % yard.

TALLOW—Held at 8@8'4c.

Eggs—Advanced to 16c % desen.

GROCKEIRS-Unchanged; sales of N. O. sugar at 1400 Georgian of the control of the contr

Provisions-Sides clear 6%c, ribbed 5%c; shoulders ac; hams 916@10c, canvas sed 1016@11c; bacon shoul-42c; hams 9;600c, canvassed 10;5011c; bacon shoulders 5;50c ht b.
Tras-G. P. 90;61 55, Black 95;01 25.
POTATOES-Sales at \$2 25;02 20 % bbl,
Hors-Sales at 20;25c.
Hay-Light sales of new in small quantities at \$25;0.

\$27 % ton; from store, \$27. 11 mr—Small sales at \$12)@130 % ton. Hides and Leather—Green 6c, salt-cired 142
13c. Sole leather, Cincinnati cak, 24939c; hemicea
33c, bridle 246930 \$ dozen. Hog skiua 87 5095 \$t

Sc, bridle \$46600 % dozen. Hog skius \$7 5005 % dozen. Uppers \$056042 % dozen. Calf skins, cit7, \$25 250; French \$4624 15.
from, Nalls, and Stekl—Bar S. C. 4460 Nc, c barcoal 55465 %c, pig \$48603 hot and cold hisst; nails \$4 7585 for lod; other sizes in proportion in lots of 100 keg and npwards; retail \$5 25. Cast-sized 25c; American history of steel size bit, and when 12c. JEANS-Heavy goods 55c; fine goods 70@80s

LARD—Sales at 9%c.
MANUFACTURED TORACCO—Sales of Kontucky at 553 MANUFACTURED TORACCO—Sales of Kontucky at 503
Postlethwait, Wan
Phelps, P. C.
Patterson, Peter
Oils—Linseed at \$1 05. Coal oil 70@75c per gallon. 700; extra \$1. Tanters' \$1 20. Lard oil 80@65c.

Wook-Washed 60@65c. In grease WHISKEY-Advancing, with alee at 50/45% MACKERELS-No. 1 in kits at \$2 50 and No. 2 at \$2. SHOTS-E2 75 in bags.
Ontons-Command \$3@3 50 % bbl. FLANSKED—Sales of new at \$2 \$3 bnahel.
Alcohol—Advanced to \$1 08:21 10 \$4 gall
STARCH—Sales at 43:203/2c.
SERDS—Clover \$7 25, timothy \$3 25.

CAL-l'ittsburg 4%c. Tonacco-The sales during the past week amount of 48 hhes., at prices ranging from \$3 to \$30 % 100 hs., small lot of Missouri sold at \$70. The marked has a ided advancing tendeucy. Gecaipts light. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelley House Stock Market-Downing & Herr. The receipts, sales, and Iransectious of live stock at the yard during the past week have been good, and a fair business has been done. The Government convactors have been purchasing freely, and they take

tractors have been purcuiant green, and they said they sail the heavy flesh cattle that a coffered at medium prices. The buichers bave been buy.ug freely such cattle as suit their trade and at a little better figures than the previous week. All were sold at fair prices. then the previous week. All were sold at fair prices.

No extra cattle on the market.

Hoss.—The receipts of hogs have been amail, and prices continue about the same as last reported. The quality were mostly common and second rate. Good No. I hogs sold at fair prices.

SHEEP.—The receipts were small. All sold as first as they arrived at medium prices.

forsee and mules have come in pretty freely this PRICES.—Cattle at from \$2 75 to \$3 25 for good and xtra; and from \$2.25 to \$2.75 for second rate; and from \$1.10 to \$2 for third rate. Hogs at from \$1 to \$5 25 for good; and from \$2.75 to \$3.50 for shoats and light thin hogs. Sheep and lambs at from \$2 to \$1 }c TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE SINCE OUR LAST

Of the cattle 435 head were from Chicago Rourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Visamon Leviavilla, Oct. 3
The cattle market has been tolerably brisk duri the past week at previous prices. The demand is con-fined to home consumption. Government huy but lew in this market and shippers can't get the quality

Sheep are in good demand and about 25c higher, Hegs are about 25c higher, which is partly owing to he improved quality offering. No stock was left over

ood, 216214c. Common and rough are dull at 116 c, gross weight.
Sheep sell at \$2 50@\$3 P head for commonant fair Sheep sell at \$2.50@\$3 per head.

Hogs mostly sell at \$2.50@\$3 per head. Il at Mashe. No sale for light weight. OTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK.

JUST RECEIVED

FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE

PIATT, ALLEN, & CO. North side Main st, bet. Seventh and Eighth,

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THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARIMENT RE. Indirectrom 30 to 60 tons of good Timothy or well-dried Clov r Hay per week, delivered at the Cakisad Faor-course and kighth street atables, in and near the city. Propusale are invited for far-shelling loose bay for this pur pies, and the attention of farmers and producers is especially called to this subject. Parties desiring to furnish all or any pub the will above amount without the public per continue to the control of the c ersigned, and not through accord hands, as arly a date as possible. W. JEAK I Capt. and A. Q. M., Commar, ding I all decitoring whosis

THE FULLOWING IS A LIST OF THE NAMES A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

> Vegetable Extract. Brock, Thos. L. Brothers. Utller Boyd, J. P. Brower, B. F. Bradley, J. H. Biakely, W. S. Boyd, F. R. Berry, S. O. Beddows, Lewla M. Branton. A PURE TONIC. hens. W. G. DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

Stadley, f. W.

sonton, Parker

bard, Frank

stryun, Bobert

stownt, Heasley G.

Sallance, John

Srocken, B. P.

srock, Pendieton

Barclay, J. W.

hitds, J. W.

alverl, Charles N.

alverl, Charles N.

alverl, Charles N. PREPARED BY lock, Milter allahas, William hristopher, John if. tooke, John G. bestnni, Samuel aldwell, A. J. ouch, A. B. aldwell, P. A. rawford, Benjamln Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philad's, Pa. WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE EIVER COMPLAINT,

Grubb, A. O.
Hint, B. A.
Hint, B. A.
Hampton, K. E.
Hattleid S. H.
Histlysoth, William
Hicks, H. H.
Hart, 'ranc's
Hand, Thomas L.
Bigging, C. V.
Hamoock, W. B.
Haumer, Theodors
Hamer, W. H.
Hammond, Lewis
Hambon, D. M.
Jammond, Lewis
Linghes, William
Licks, Thos. M.
Hilburn, John J.
Healb, John M.
Holbrock, J. W.
reland, James W.
eckwo. W. A.
hinsen, A. M.
hinsen, A. A.
hinsen, A. Angust

Jackman, Angust Johnson, John A. Johnson John B. King, George Kendrick, John H. Kenner, F. B. Kirby, J. B.

Lydick, Stephen T. Link, W. S. and W. Lackland,

Link, W. R. and W. H.
Lackland,
Lawis, John
Balone, Moses
blcCarty, John B.
Blajor, P. H.
Boss, William.
Merrick, Ge rge
Bloss, G. W.
Morrick, H.
Morrick, Ge rge
Bloss, G. W.
Millam.
Morrick, H.
Millam, John E.
Moore, Harlan
Blorton, Davili
Milliken, J. K.
Murray, Byron
Blorits, Daniel
Berritt, Rdward P.
Blottey, Jahlow F.
Harlan, Thomas
Harlan, Thomas
Hadoney, J. H. Jr.
Mundey, Thomas H.
McGrader, J. H. Jr.
Mundey, Thomas H.
McGrader, J. H. Jr.
Mundey, Thomas H.
McGrader, M.
Moore, Richard M.
M.
Morg mry, Robert H.
Moore, Richard M.
M. Intgomery, M. P.
Miller, Benjamin
Napper, Marvin
Lovenod, Joseph A.
Owen, Jacob

Pendieton, J. W. Pool, W. F. P. Patrick, Frank M.

Beare, Daniel Sunciair, U. V. Sunciair, U. V. Shawi, W. M. James M. Shawi, W. G. T. Sunciai, W. G. T. Sunciair, W. Streen re. Bedford Shaw, P. H. Siaughter, John W. Streen, L. F. Sparks, Padley Sparks, Inc. Sparks, Inc.

Thompson, Thoi Taylor Iliram Tagae, Joha X. Tharp, Wm. J. Terry, C. C. Tandy, J. D. Tandy, Wm. Tandy, R. W.

Tabely, Wm.
Tabely, R. M.
Thomas, W. A.
Thompson, H. D.
Tinsley, D.

ilson, John C.

Walker, John
Faites, J. W.
Faites, J. W.
Faites, J. W.
Foung, John L.
Altest:
Clerk District Court U. S., Ky. District
October J. A. D. 1843.—ol dixwl

A Good Music Book for Boys and Girls, THE NIGHTINGALE.—A Cholee Collection of Songe, Chanta, and Hyuna for Juvenile Chasees, Public Schools, Seminaries, and Home Recreation. By

is thools, Sentinaries, and to that of the "Golden at H. S. Perkins.

Is work, similar in style to that of the "Golden sth," contains, in addition to attractive lessons ath," contains, an angue, comprising many of the

JEFFERSON COUNTY, SUT., Sept. 26, 1863.

Robert Miller's heirs. | Robert Miller's Estate

WILSON & PETER

A true copy attest:

THOS. E. WILSON.

Hiller, Adm'or, Potition for Division

DYSPEPSIA. JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.



And will positively prevent Yellow Fevera Bilious Fever, &c.

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKEY! They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hochand's German Bilters, purely vess, table), he is of ignored Quack and unscraptions adventures have been been as a compound of the food-prompounded with ingrious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomacille, and Billing.

He ware of the lunumerable acray of Alcoholic perstations in plethoric tottle and big belief large, under the modest appellation of Bitters; who instead of carring, ouly aggravate disease, and o the disappointed sufferer in despair.

Do you want something to strongthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness?

Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling? If you do, use Hoofand's German Bitters.

From Ren. J. Newton Brown, P. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religions Knowledge. Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Redesines in general, through distract of their ingredients and effects, I yat know of me onficient ingredients and effects, I yat know of me onficient ingredients and effects, I yat know of me onficient insense why a man map not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the bunefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Homfand's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackswa, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were clearly an alcuholic mixture. I am Incibelled to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Eas, for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try thim, when suffering from great and long-continued debitity. The use of three bottles of those Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by ovident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not fell for six months before, and had simust despaired of regarding. I therefore thank God and my friend for the e-may me to the one of them.

I ALEW TON BROWN.

d death.
who derive and will have a Laguer Bitters
he following receipt. Gettine Buttle hooflerman Bitters and mir with Three and's German Bitters and mix well

Attention, Soldiers!

PHILADELISTA, Angust 23, 1962.

Wiscons, Jones & Evans. Well, gentlemen, your Mootland's German Bitters has eaved mylife. There is no histake in thus. It is youthed for by numbers of my comrades, some of whoce memes are appen ad, and wha were utily cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the less four years, a member of Shrimmi's celebrate thattery, and under the immediate commanded Capit. R. B. Agres. Through the exposure attendant upon my ardinous dities, if we attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for eventy-two days in the bospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was those ammoved from the White Bicuse and sont to this city on be ard the ateamer State of Mains, from which is landed as the 28th of Jones. Since that time A have been about as lieve as one could be and at if return a spatk of vitality. For a weak or more it was carreely able to swallow anythiner, and if I did face a my a down, it was immediately throwe one gain. PHILADELI TPA, August 23, 1963

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEY IS:

OR HALF DOZ. FOR 81 00.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS See that the signature of 14C. M. JACKSOF ." is on the WRAPPER of each bottle. FOREIGN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. PRICE PER BOTTLE 73 CF NTS.

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Oriental Burners, and 13 other new, useful, and our us articles. 15 circulars sent free. Addr ss. sl4 ddw3m SHAW&CLAEK, Bid@sford, Me. MANHOOD; Just Published, in a Scaled Envelope. Price Sin Conts.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radiol Cure of Spermatorrions or Sominal Weakmens, involuntary Embedona, Sexual Deblity, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilopy, and Pitti, Montal and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &a.—By RuBT. J. CULVLEW Malti, M. D., anthor of the Green Book, &c.

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should your nearest drugglet not have the article o not be put off by any of the inf oxicating preparations that may be offered in its pl' ace, but send to us, and we will forward, securely pe cked, by express.

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in the United Ste o

Particular Notice.

Lupter Enters in the market, and will cost much less Y mostle have all the virtues of Huoffand's Bitter on connection with a good orticle of Lupter, at a member of the thought of the state of the second second or the second of AND FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

papers, on the arrival of the sick, it will that a very large proportion are suffering thilly. Every case of that kind can be re-trom disorders of the disestive organs are from disorders of the disestive organs are those Bitters were freely used among the brighted of lives might be saved that of he lost.

Agricultural.

THE PREPARATION OF FLAX FIBRE.—The Cultivate says he manufactor e of flax was among ite first known to civil zed man. It was one of the chief sources of wealth and luxury of the encient Egopians. It is still that Pheroch arrayed Joseph in "vestures of fine linen;" and San son was delivered into the banks of Philistines hound with flavor condbends of Philistines bound with flaxen cord-We slso read an ong the plegues that were sent upon Pharaob, that the flax was smillen with hall.* Fl-x continued to be cull ivated, with hall.* Fl-x continued to be cul ivated, and formed a very considerable article of domestic manufacture down to through the first quarter of the present century, and even to the constituted one of the p rmanent articles of their ou fit. The invention of the cotton gin in America to r duced the price of cotton and intrased i's preduction as to render it one of controlling articles of the commercial world, and to emirely supersede the produc-tion of flax as a textile material. But the rebels in the r attempt to overthrew he gor-comment have not only spread devastation over their own fair land, but have even dethroned their boested king-cotton, and thus have cut off three f urths of the supply to the manufacturers of the world.

In order to fornish a suls itue for the de-ficiency in cotton, flax has been sown the pres sent season to a wide ex'ent is nearly all of the loval States in the Union, and large sums will be expended in efforts to reduce the fibr by some economic process to a condition adopted to machine manufacture. Already several establishments have been erected in New York and other States for this purpose, and the namber is increasing. I would seem as flex his been grown and the fibre prepared y the most ein ple process for manufacturing. from time immemorial, that, with the aid of science at the present day, the process might be so improved and extended as to meet any demands for manufacturing purposes; and there can hardly be a doubt that this will be accomplished, and by means in the end so simple hat the world will wonder that they were not

In Great Britain and other portions of En-In Great Britain and other portions of Europe flex is largely manufactured, and within a few years numerous patents have been granted for different processes for the preparation of the fibre, none of which, as yet, seem to give entire seti-faction. In the United States, also, a number of individuals have devoted much time and expense in their efforts to prepare hemp and flax fibre by some cheap and expeditions processes, both in Europe and the United States, have been conducted under two general tates, have been conducted under two general cads,-nectanical, in which the operations are carried on in a dry state: and chemical, in which meisture to a greater or less extent is employed. In the first, the separation of the fibre is obtained through the agency of ma-clinery alone, leaving in the fibre much of the soluble substances w'ich it seems essenti: should be removed; in the latter, a great va ricty of processes and agents are employed for the sepa ation of the mucilaginous and gummy mate ial contained in the flax. In the most simple form these have been employed from the calliest period of its production. More recently, lot water, steam acid, and alkal ne so-lutions in various forms have been employed which have accomplished the object, though attended with too much cost. Tre great cult now to be attained is to cheaper and simplify the process. Flax for many was has been prown to a large extent in Ohio for the soci alone, little or no use being made of the straw. A few years since a company was organized at Davton, in that Stare, and very ensive machinery erected with a view to ize the fibe Upwards of two hundred

tous of the straw was at one time col-lected upon the premises; but t'e company feiled to realize its expectations, and the mate-rial produced was chiefly consumed for paper

Mr James Anderson, an extensive mannctures of Leuisville, Ky., has devoted much his time during the 'at twenty years, and has expended large sums of money in his ef-forts to prepare home and flax fibre for manuby mechanical means alone. Rewhich he thinks he has overe me all previous difficulties, and render d the process simple and effective. The work is accomplished by the action of revolving and vibrating rollers, which act transversely of the fibres, and, as he Chinks, accomplishes the same result that is secured through the medium of the heckle, but with greater thereughness and rapidity. He claims that it effectually remeves the gluti-nous and gummy in it r which binds the fibres together. The process is applicable slike to water-rotted and dow rott d flax, as well as to article, from the fact that in the former the pluting us matter is of a more friable character, and is more e sily removed by friction. Mr. Anders n claims that unrotted flax does not po-sess that continuity that characterizes the noticed article, yet it acquires that property on being immersed for a short time in tepid wat r, si her in the form of yarn or after it has been falrica ed. Should further experience confirm at I ngth been attained. For the benefit of at I ngth been attained. For the benefit of Mr. Andersen, as well as for the world at large, it is heped that this process may prove successful, for no man is more worthy of successful, for no many he separated from the unrotted straw, no less it is subsecued to the successful unless it is subsequently passed through some steeping process, the goods manufactor, d from it are lable to be injured from dampacss,

it are libble to be injured from dampaces, causing mildew and decay in its action upon the acctized substances remaining in the fibres. From a description of the operation of the machinery of the Lockport Flax Cotton Company, which is designed to break the ucro ted straw, like that of Mr. Anders m's (inferring from the more descriptions alone, it would seem that the lat or accomplishes the work the most p rie tly), the fibre is submitted to seve eral wa hing, bleaching, and solvent processes, calculated to remove all the azotized substances remaining in it. If then, upon further trial, it should prove that the straw can be broken in its unrotted state as completely and with as little waste of fibre as it can after it has ase'd through the rotting or steeping process, pass'd arrough the rotting or steeping process, and if the process of removing the soluble matter from the fibres can be accomplished as perfectly when reduced to this condition as it can in the straw, then it would seem that nothing remains but to improve these several propossible standard, to render the flax for many

possible standard, to render the flax for manufacturing purposes all that it is designed to be. It is the laborious and expensive process of retting or steeping the flax in the straw that has prevented it from competing successfully with cotton as a textile material. In breaking it first and removing the woody portion, the labor of handling is reduced more than fourfifths, and much of the most disagrecable por tion of the work is avoided

Mesers. Sanford and Mallory, of New York

city, are mannfacturing a flax dressing mamanufacturers, both in this country and in I cland, speak of it in terms of high commen-dation, but so far as I have been informed, its operation is confined to the routed straw. The saving of fibre in its action over that of other machines is said to be large.

For years past thousands of tons of flax have been grown in the United States for the seed, no regard being paid to the value of the straw, this straw being of the coarson, character by

this straw being of the coarsert character, be-cause just so much so d was sown to the aere as would produce in return the largest quantity as would produce in return the largest quantity of seed. This course of cultivation, continued for a series of years, has resulted in the growth of a coarse, stocky, branching stem, producing a fibre, if dressed, adapted only to the manufacture of the coar est fabrice, yet it cannot be donbted that even for thes economical preparation of this fibre is fally within the range of the capacity of the inven-tive powers of our people. For the finer and more valuable fabrics the farmer must have greater regard for the quality of the straw, and larger quantity of se.d must be sown to the

From the very general attention which this subject of flax is now receiving throughout the country as a partial substitute for cotton, it is hardly probable that the year will ness round chab'e that the year will pass round without bringing to light some process for the treatment of the fibre that will bring it within successful competition with cotton. In the whole field of invention there so ms to be nothing that holds out greater promise of re-

Sowing Grass in the FALL -A corrependent of the Germantowa Telegraph, who savorably impressed with it, says:

Experience has shown that the most judiand, ultimately, most economical m th. od of laving land to grass is to sow the ed of laying land to grass, is to sow the seed immediately after corn or potators, or some other weeded crop, and without any accompanying crop. This insures a ready and vigorous germinallen, a rapid and healthy development of youth'ul plants, and a remuserating crop, and secures a sustained production which can be effected so readily and cheaply in no other way. In committee careful sold. in no other way. In examining carefully fields managed in this way, we shall find that the

*Execus IX-81. This, and similar instances recorded in that connection affords a most striking parallel to the present condit—of that part of our country now under rejectrule.

natured a crop of cercula,

By cleansing the surface of lands after tak-eg off a crop of polatoes, for instance, thercogbly pulverizing it by harrowing, having previously applied, broadens', a few cords of fue compact, or old we'l-rotted stable manure, ard sowing herds'-grass, red top, and clover, allowing about double the quantity usually sweed, and covering it by means of a suitable harrow, fellowed by he roller—ac shall be ure to secure a good crop of hay the next year, which will exceed in value the grain hich the soil wenld have produced, to say

ie latter would necessarily effect. It we examine grass plants growing aniong wheat, cats or bailey, or indeed with any dry crop, we shall find them exceedingly weak and spindling; the foliage, when there is any. pale and thin, and the whole appearance of the plant indicating imbecility and disease. Such is not the case where the seed is sown by i'self. If then starts vigorously, comes for wald with a rapid and sosteined development and is not subject to those sudden and fats checks which inditate so powerfully against their accurrence when shaded by grain.

AN OUT-DOOR CELLAR -It is very me wise to s ore a large quantity of vegetables in the cellar of a farm-house, even if it is of safcient carecity. In the latter part of winter ere will be come decay, and nothing can be nore cerrimental to the health than living over a mass of decaying vegetable matter. But few ce lars are large enough to hold the products of the farm that requires winter sto age. As we devote more attention to the economics eding of stock the accessity of a good roo cellar will be felt more seriorly. Carrots, beets, parripp, cabluge, and the like, require cellar room. A sandy hillside is the best place for making a cellar, as in this situation could discover it could be supported by the conditional country. codd ainage is secured as well as easy ac ess. . A good ceilar, however, can be in three or four feet of the surfac. Especial pains must be taken to scenre gxd dramage. Dig down as far as drainage will allow, an threw the earth back, to be used in banking np. If rough some are to be had, they are best for the wal's; it not, posts and planks will answer. A streng ridgepole is necessary, which must be supported by pests. Bank up the sides with earth, and plank the roof, and toe sides with certif, and plank the root, and cover which straw or leaves, over which rough boards, or semething of the kind, must be placed to prevent hlowing off. An easy entrance should be made at the front by digging down the earth in a gradual slope; and as this part will be exposed to the weather, it should be made double; and if of boards, filled between with straw. Where stone is used a space for air is sufficient. Perhaps some our readers who have had some experience in the building and use of cut-door c llars will give us the benefit of their knowledge of the subject - Michigan Farmer.

Cross Provening .- Opinions d'ffer in regard to the expediency of cross ploughing sward lands—some contending that, where the sward is comparatively light, such as is often found on o'd pas'ures or fields that have been loo ture of the erop to a much greater extent than e cost of the cross p'oughing. We have such lands. But there is another point to be considered, especially when heavy sward lands are to be wrought. We will state some of the

reasons that occur to us.

Unfermented vegetable and animal matters, when buried in the soil as aliment for crops, out it not to be exposed to the action of the sun and winds until they have completely deom osed. The gaseous products eliminated vistable mannre and other decomposable products, while in a fermenting state, always ascend, because they are specifically lighter than atmospheric air. They consequently enrich the solby which, if properly inhumed, they re fixed, and thus contribute to the sustenance and support of plants. If termentation te kes place on the surface, as we think it will in some degree, under favorable circumstances the gaseons products will be diffused and lost quantity of actuelly soluble matter conta'ned in an acre of well set sward land is nuch more considerable than many would im

An Engli h writer has accertained that g rous swerd, inverted in the latter part of spring, before the gress has attained much growth, contains not less than thirty tons of ve, ctable matter to the acre! This, when re-sched to humn by a well-graduated decom-position, will afford a highly salutary aliment to vegetation, and if ; e mitted to decompose bereath the soil will essentially contribute to its productiveness. We make these remarks bearing in mind all the time that decomposi that which is up to ted, either in a tangled or straight condition. But he thinks the process bearing in mind all the time that decomposition to the uproted than the rotted to be comparatively s'ow on the surface, and, , the doctrine and practice, of some lish farmers and writers, that nothing it lost in surface maruring. In that climate there m not be In ours, neder the scorching suns that occur even in May and September, we firmly believe it would be con id rable. When, for the sake of a more thorough tilth,

is thought advisable to cross plough, the first ploughing should be deep, and the second, or cross ploughing shallow, in order that the pulverization, which is the object sought in the latter ploughing, may be seened without disturbing the mass of vegetable matter turned down by the first. If the second ploughing be as deep as the first, the ferrow slice, or swird, will be cut and brought to the surface, greatly to the annovance of the workmen, and perlaps to the soil and crop. In pulverizing the surface of recently ploughed green sward lands, the cultivator, or horse hoe, is far prefcrable to the plough. It pulverizes thoroughly as far as its teeth penetrate, and does not go so far below the surface as to disturb the sods. It is the practice in some sections of New Erg'and to plough the grass land intended for coin the next year, soon after the hay crop has been removed in July or August, allowing a few days fir a n-w crop of leaves to start out af er the grass is cut. It is though: by some with whom we have enversed that the practice is an excellent one, though no reasons were given besides the one that the con one were given resides the one that we are more was much better than when the land was loughed late in the fall, or in the spring If such is the fat, it will not be difficult to assign a reason or reasons for it.

New England Farmer.

Special Deepatch to the Louisville Journal. Catao, Sept. 27.
The steamer Blackhawk has just come in from the burning steamer Chouteau, five miles below Columbus, having laid alongside since six o'clock yesterday morning. She reports the fire in the hold nnextinguished. Owing to the shallowness of the water, she could not sink far enough to cover the fire in the hold The hold contains hay and eats, which in burning send forth large volumes of black smoke.

Boston, Sept. 26. Bosron, Sept. 26.
The steamer Anglia, from Galway on the 15th, arrived here to-day. Her dates are two days later than those already received.
Advices from Cherbonier, in the Courier du Have, say that the Confederate steamer Alaman will noch blu in the confederate steamer and th bema will probably visit that port, and a letter addressed to Captain Semmes gives some foun-

addressed to Captain Semmes gives some foundation to this rumor.

Paris, Sept. 13 — The Pays of this evening believes itself able to state that the maritime prefect of Brest has opposed the seizure of the Confederate steamer Florida, in consequence of an order from Paris, issued, as the Pays asserts, with the object of preserving the inviolability of the harbor as a military post.

ST. Louis, Sept. 27. A despatch from Little Rock, Ark., on the A despatch from Little Rock, Ark., on the 21st, to the Republican, says Colonel Cloud, with one hundred of the 2d Kausas cavalry, had arrived at that place. At Fort Smith, where General Blunt defeated the rebels under Steele and Cooper, Col. Cloud, with five hundred of the 2d Kansas cavalry and Robb's battery, attacked two thousand rebels, under Cobell, in a strongly fortified position, ronting them with considerable loss.

them with considerable loss.

The rebels retreated toward Arkadelphia At Dardonville, on the 9th, Col. Cloud attacked the 1,000 rebels under Col. Solstierman, and defeated them, capturing their camp and a large amount of commissary stores. Ove 2,000 monnted Unionists joined Cloud's command, anxious to serve in the defence of their

The first train started over the Memphis and Little Rock railroad on the 21st. From ten to fitty deserters reach Little Rock daily. They take the oath of allegiance and are released.

St. Louis, Sept. 28. The Democrat's Cairo special says that Col. Trusten Polk, formerly United States Senator from Missonri, wite, and two danghters were captured at Bolivar Landing, Ark., on the 18th inst, and delivered to Gen. Buford, commanding at Helena. Polk was General Holmes's Jndge Advocate-General, and was with the rebels at New Madrid, Corinth, Iuka, and Holly Springs.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.

The steamer Spanding arrived from For-trees Monroe yesterday, with dates from Charleston bar to Friday morning. Nothing important had occurred. Gilmore was ac-tively erecting siege guns. Bad weather in-terfered with naval operations.

Washington, Sept. 28.
General Hooker left Washington to-day to enter on actual service. Gen. Butterfield will continue his chief of staff.

The draft commenced here to-day, and is

Memphis, Sept. 21. Yesterday the noted guerilla, Captain Mathew, with 40 men, was captured beyond Germantown. They were brought to the city and are now in Irving prison.

On the evening of the 22d our pickets at Lagrange fired into a body of Confederate eavalry. They could not learn their force nor any casualties.
Late advices from the interior of Arkansas

state that the crops were never known to be better. Grain of all kinds is abundant, and cotton is doing remarkably well. The forests are full of game, not having been hunted for nearly two years. nearly two years.

Surgeon A. B. Campbell, relieved by General Order No. 135 from duty as Medical Director of the 16th army corps, has accepted the appointment of Colonel of the 11th regiment of Louisiana volunteers of African de-

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Jonnai.]

Washington, Sept. 26.
The Government received despatches to-day
f an entirely satisfactory character from Rosecrans. His new position is entirely safe from the assaults of the enemy, though the latter gave every indication of risking an at-tack it any chances seemed to be in their fa-

lt is telegraphed here that no restriction or the telegraph lines has resulted in the public being furnished with the worst possible ac-count of the late battle. The facts make out no such reverse as has been generally pub-

The government is understood to be in receipt of information showing that Burnside's forces had marched so far down the valley of East Tennessee as to make a successful each frem any flank movement from the re co; s under Jones.
From the Rapid Ann to-night all is quiet.

The rebels remain guarding the fords in considerable atrength, but show nothing of offen-Sive demonstrations.

L(e's main forces are known to be near Gordonsville, but it is stated that only Ewell's and a part of A. P. Hill's corps are with him. If our troops should make an advance, it is quite evident the rebels would fall back to-ward Richmond till reinforcements reached

There is a well founded impression that the There is a well founded impression that the most of the rebel troops have left Virginia to reinforce Bragg or Beauregard.

The Navy Department has advices from Dahlgren, which are entirely contraband. The present lull there only precedes a storm. All citizens sent within our lines here were paroled previous to the 6th of May, and have been exchanged.

Next week a commission will begin the trial of several political prisoners, now in the

trial of several political prisoners, now in the Old Capital Prison. Their cases promise to be of considerable importance.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] Washington, Sept. 27.
Government has received intelligence that
Captains Sawyer and Flynn, who were salected to be harg by the rebel authorities, are now on a level with other prisoners and treated as well, and will soon be exchanged. Cap-tain Winder and General Lee have been re-stored to a similar status.

[Special to the New York Times.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.
General Sloenm, commanding the 12 h
army corps, has tendered his resignation to
the President.

The Government at present has on hand in the different arsenals throughout the country 50,000 effective stand of arms. The number is rapidly increasing, the Springfield alone tuning out 25,000 rifle maskets every month. The statement going the rounds of the press that 18,000 men were absent without leave from the Army of the Potomac alone, or, in other words, had described, is incorrect. From figures in the Provost Marshal General's office, it is ascertained that on the 1st of July, 1863, there were hut 92,789 desertors from all armies in the fieldsince the establishment of the hureau of deserters. Over 15,000 of these miserable skulkers have been returned to their regiments.

Cincinnati, Sept. 28.

The Commercial's correspondent gives a less gloomy account of the battles in Georgia than those by other correspondents. Onr loss in artillery and baggage is greatly exaggerated. All our divisions fonght well. The army was drawn np atonnd Rossville on Monday in good order, awaiting an attack, but the enemy declined to offer battle, when it fell back and took up a strong position around Chattaroogs. The soldiers are in good spirits. There is no lack of gus, ammunition or provisions is no lack of guns, ammunition, or provisions
[Special to the Herald.]

Washington, Sept. 27.
It is rumored that Major-General Howard will tender his resignation; it is also stated that Bnrnslde's resignation has been accepted. New York, Sept. 23.
The U. S. revenne steamer Hercules, whilst lying under the Virginia shore of the Chesapeake Bay, was attacked on the 20th hy guerillas, but, after an engagement of 20 minutes, the rebels were driven off.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28.
Trains from the front are bringing wounded men and Confederate prisoners; up to date about 1.300 rebels have arrived, among them Col. J. J. Seales, of the 30th Mississippi, Major Col. J. J. Seales, of the 30th Mississippi, Major J. C. Davis, 17th Tennessee, and W. D. U. Floyd, McNair's brigade, 5 Captains, and 18 Lieutenants; one of the Captains was E. B. Sayres, Chlef Engineer of Polk's corps. Over 5,000 wounded have reached here since Wednesday. The churches, &c, were vacated some weeks since by sick and wonnded, and are sgain taken for the same pnrpose. Communication by telegraph is not yet opened with Chattanooga. Guerillas are numerous near Colnmbia.

near Columbia.

Major Fitzgibbon, 14th Michlgan, arrived here to night with 38 prisoners, among them one Captain and two Lieutenants of Wheel-er's staff. Reports say all is quiet at the front. Our forces are still fortifying.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. The Hon. Emerson Ethridge is at the instance of prominent Union men of Tennessee, endeavoring to obtain the consent of the Administration for Gen. W. B. Campbell to be inangurated Governor of Tennessee, on the ground that he was voted for in the various counties, on the first Tuesday in August last, the day fixed by law tor the election of Governor in that State since 1835. It is claimed that he received all the votes cast in that State. The majority of all the votes cast in that State. The majority of all the votes given would have elected him throughout the State, had not Governor Johason and his advisers opposed the election.

They also say that the inanguration of Gov.

Campbell would relieve Gov. Johnson from his labor, and the people of the State, having a civil Governor, would have no difficulty in reorganizing the entire State government im-

mediately.

New York, Sept. 28.

Mayor Opdyke has vetoed the Common Conneil's draft exemption ordinance; that of the Board of Supervisors is, however, in force. The Opinione Nationale, of Portan Prince, of Sepiember 12, announces that the American Admiral on the West India station had made a demand on the Spanish authorities at Port an Platte for reparation for damages inflicted on American citizens in the sack of that city. city.

CAIRO, Sept. 28.

Passengers by the steamer Lady Franklin
report the capture in Memphis on Saturday
night of the notorious gnerilla General Richardson.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER AMERICA. NEW YORK, Sept. 28.
The Times of the 15th has an editorial on snada to the effect that she could no more

Csnada to the effect that she could no more exist as an independent nation by the side of the United States than a lamb by the side of a wolf. She has to choose between a nulon with the United States and annexation to the United States, and, it says, by the choice they make we shall ahide. The Times then puts the question to the Canadians who, it says, have shown an nowillingness to raise a responshle force to resist invasion, which course will they choose—to furnish freely for the defence of their own homes, or be dragged at the cannon's mouth to struggle in the heart of a distant, foreign, and unhealthy country.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

CULPEPPER, Sept. 28.

There has been no movement since the last report of a public nature. The army occupies the same position as it has throughout the A Mexican General has arrived here and is

in quest of Gen. Meade. He will review the army by detachments during his stay. Today he reviews the artillery reserves and army headquarter's guard. day he reviews the artillery reserves and army headquarter's guard.

Lientenant Williams, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, 3d Army Corps, was shot on Saturday within the lines of our army, by 3 guerillas concealed in a clump of trees, and wounded badly in the thigh; but will probably recover. The guerillas escaped.

Misjor General Sickles has arrived in Washington, and is lockles for within a devoington, and is looked for within a day o

two with the 3d corps. [Special Despatch to the Lonisville Journal.] The steamboat Sam Gaty came up con voyed by a gunboat. Some negroes apprised the boat of the presence of gnerillas on shore near Rodney, and the gunboat shelled the woods for half an hour, but saw no enemy. The Captain of a tin-clad gunboat anchoised off Rodney went ashore to Church on Sunday week, was surprised, and captured with six of his men, and carried to the interior a pris

er.
The gnnboat commenced shelling the town, but the guerillas threatened to hang a pris-oner for every shot, if continued; so firing was discontinued. On the 25th Wiert Adams's cavalry, in the Third Dis-trict, attacked our troops opposite Natchez and were repulsed. A detachment tried to estroy a pontoon train and to run off horses and mules while another engaged our forces.

They were pursued a few miles, when they rallied and repulsed our forces in turn.

No details of losses or of the forces we had in the engagement are reported, except that we had four regiments on that side of the river, including the Kausas cavalry.

Chartasoga, Sept. 27.

I regret to state that General Lytle was killed while gallantly leading his command at the battle of Chickamsugs, Sept. 20th, 1863.

P. H. Shebidan.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] Washington, Sept. 28.
The Richmond Whig of last Wednesday contains the following: Judge Ould, in his interview with Gen. Meredith, the Yankee Commissioner, submitted a proposition, which, if acceded to, will secure the exchange and return of all our officers now held in Yankee prisons. Gen. Meredith, who is not vested with any authority, will communicate the proposals to the authorities in Washington The excharge of the rank and file will be pro-

erded with.
There are no further indications of the purpose of Meade to advance. The news from Northern Georgia may impel him to move, but he say withdraw his army nearer to Washington instead of attempting to force his way to Richmond. We shall see. Lient. Col. Darr made still another effort for the release of Jarvis Brown and A. D. Charles ton, newspaper correspondents, from the Lib-by prison. Commissioner Ould replied that the Confederate authorities intended to hold them until the United States government sgreed not to melest non-combatants having

sgreed not to melest non-combatants having rebel proclivities.

It is not true that the issue of internal revenue currency is to take the place of the postal currency, now being redceined, nor has it been indefinitely postponed as stated in the New York pepers. It will be issued in a short time, and is only delayed now because of some accidents in printing it. The notes for the new National banks, however, will not be ready for a month yet. cady for a month yet.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.
recent arrangements for exchange beGeneral Merideth and Commissioner Olud embraces all prisoners captured up to Sept. 1, 1863, amounting to about 24,000, and leaves at least 40,000 in our hands. The terms of the cartel are the same as before.

Our cavalry are busily engaged in picket duties, and every day brings in descreers and stranglers.

John Nichols, a citizen of Missouri, has been tried at Jefferson City before a military commission, for being a guerilla, found guilty, and the sentence to be hung approved. It is stated in well informed circles that Rosecrans has been reinforced, up to Saturday, with about 18,000 men.

[Times' Special. II Advices received to-night from a correspondent with the Army of the Potomac represcats all quiet up to this forenoon.

It is calculated that the expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1863, will amount to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$375,000,000. The clothing bureau alone will swallow np-wards of \$100,000,000.

In the opinion of Judge Lewis the receipts for internal revenue will be more than suf-icient to pay the interest on the public debt. During the past four weeks upwards of 400 deserters from the Army of the Potomac have been arrested in this city. A haul was made yesterday at Georgetown of men who have been making business of enticing soldiers from their regiments, clothing them in citizen's garb, and inducing them to offer themselves as substitutes. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

The steamer Clinton brings New Orleans apers of the 20th.

The rebel blockade steamer Alice Vivian has been captured.

There was a female bread riot at Mobile on to 4th of September.
The Governor ordered the 17th Alahama

regiment to put down the disturbance, but they re'used. The Mobile Cadet assayed it, but were forced to fly by the women. Peace was finally restored, but the rioters openly declared they would burn the city if some means were not devised to relieve dis-tress.

Paroled Vicksburg prisoners at Mobile are suffering greatly, and declare that if ever forced into the field they will desert in the FORTRESS MONROE, Sep'. 28.
The Richmond Examiner of the 26th says

that after two distinct attempts to capture Chattsnocga the enemy still holds it and is strengthening that strong position; mean-while the situation in Northern Virginia has become critical. NASHVILLE, Sept. 29. A serious accident occurred at the convascents' berracks this morning, by which one

lescents' berracks this morning, by which one man was killed and nine mortally wounded; ninety are more or less injured. All of them were Confederate prisoners, occupying the fifth story of the barracks. While crowding about the staircase the floor gave way; in turn also the fourth and third floors, near the staircases, gave way, precipitating them to the second floor.

Battery H, 5th Artillery, is not in the enemy's hands, as was reported. It is in position inside our works at Chattanooga.

The loss of the Regnlar Brigade in killed, wounded, and missing, including 53 officers and 1,000 men.

and 1,000 men. Telegraphic communication with Chattathe north side of the river.

(Correspondence of the Post.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

The reverse in Northern Georgia compels the Government to raise more troops than it. had contemplated. The present draft will not give 75,000 men, and it is said that this is too high an estimate har 25.000 has been dead to the said that the six too give 75,000 men, and it is said that this is too high an estimate by 25,000. Another draft will nudoubtedly take place very soon, except in those States which prefer to raise the full quota by volunteers. Nearly all the Western States will raise their quotas in this way, as the Government offers a bounty of \$300. The next draft will probably be for 600,000 men, and the expectation of the Government under new instructions it to their ernment, under new instructions, is to obtain one-third of the men drawn as soldiers. That wo drafts and the volunteering, it is estimated, will give about 300,000 men by the first of next Jannary.

A committee from the Missouri and Kannard descripts will have a because the soldiers.

sas delegation, called on the President this morning. He agrees to receive the entire delegation at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. t is believed here that the Administration will change its policy in Missouri.

The Russian war steamer Norwich, last from Hakodadi, was wrecked north of the en rance to this harbor, on the night of the 26th. The officers and crew were 84ved. They report, according to the Japanese accounts received at Hokodadi, Aug. 30, that the British fleet fad been repulsed from Kago Senia, where it went to demand from Prince Galbara the surrender of Richardson's account of Richardson's residence surrender of Richardson's murderers. As the ficet attempted to enter the harbor, an armed Japanese decoy boat left the shore, which was pursued, attacked, and speedily snnk. A masked battery then opened on the ficet from the shore, riddling the advance vessels before they could get out of range.

New York, Sept. 29.

The schooners Ireland and John J. Honsillan were captured by the rebels in Chesapeake Bay previous to the 23d, plnndered, and set adrift. The Alexandria was captured, plnndered, and run ashore. The Government schooner Alliance, laden with provisions and sutlers' stores, valued at \$:0,000, was also captured. The crews of the other vessels were put on heard of her and she was lest agent of

captured. The crews of the other vessels were put on board of her, and she was last seen off Sands' Shoals, bound South.

The Russians are to have a grand reception on Thursday. The Committee of the City Council waits on the Admiral and presents the resolutions of welcome, and will be accompanied on their return by the Admiral and his officers, and, landing at some point up town, will pease down Broadway to the City Hall, escorted by the entire first division of the State Militia. The affair promises to equal the Prince of Wales's reception.

A gentleman direct from Morris Island says that, a few days before heleft, seven deserters arrived there from Snilivan's Island. Their story is that after the blowing np of the magazine in Moultrie, and fully expecting a continuance of the shelling on the following day, the rebels made preparations for the removal of their best graps with the interiors of day, the rebels made preparations for the re-moval of their best guns with the intention of evacnating the island; but finding that the shelling was not renewed, they concluded to

Brig.-Gen. Robert Anderson, now in the city, has been ordered before the Army Retir-ing Board, and it is expected that he will be retired from active service, as, since the bom-bandment of Snmpter, he has not been equal the fatigne and excitement of service in the

field.

St. Louis, Sept. 29.

The Democrat's Leavenworth special says anthentic advices were received there from Washington to the effect that Kansas will be made a separate department under

made a separate department under the com-mand of Gen. Curtis.
Colonel Mose's men are disarming the loyal eurolled militia of Platte county. Several Union men were killed yesterday, and a perfect state of terrorism exists.

Five days later advices from Western Ar-kansas state that the rebels Coffey and Honter encamped on Cowskin Prairie, in Missouri, with one thousand men. The main body of the rebel army is said to number twenty-five thousand. General Cabell, with Texas troops and Arkansas conscripts, joined them. The powder mill at Arkadelphia, with up-

of 100,000 kegs of powder, exploded on The loss is regarded by the rehels as almost fatal. Great dissatisfaction exists against Kirby Smith. Gen. Cabell is regarded as the best man in the State.

General Blunt is at Fort Scott, organizing new Kansas regiments. He expects to lead them into Teras in a few days.

Negroes are arriving here in large numbers

to join the Kansas colored regiments. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 29.
The flag of trace boat arrived from City
Point this evening with 300 Union soldiers.
The news in Richmond papers is meagre
and of minor importance. The editorials are
hopeful, but urge the most streauons efforts
to redeem Chattanoga to redeem Chattanooga,

NEW YORK, Sept. 29. The City of Washington, from Livergool 16th via Queeustown on the 17th, arrived

The Emancipation Society has written to Earl Russell, thanking him for stopping the rams on the Mersey, and begging him not to lose sight of the movements on the Clyde. The Times editorially expresses satisfaction that the iron-clads in the Mersey will not be allowed to leave till something more is known of the ownership and destination.

The Paris Moniteur explains that the Florida is not a privateer, but forms part of the Confederate marine, duly commissioned, and has all the character of an ordinary vessel of

Ninety-five of the crew of the Florida had Ninely-five of the crew of the Florida had arrived at Liverpool in a state of destitution. The report that they had received large sums in wages and prizes of money are false. The men were mostly pressed from the Confederate aimy at Brest. They boldly demanded wages when they were all discharged, with Lotes on the Confederate agent a Liverpool for sums varying from \$100 to \$13. These claims were repudiated, and the men were vowing vengeence. cwing vengeance.
It is reported that two Federal vessels were

route for Brest to prevent the departure of Paris rumors say the new Emperor of Mexico recognizes the Confederacy in obedience the instructions of Napoleon. Also, that the Lincoln Government will not throw any diffi-

Lincoln Government will not throw any distinctive in the way of the French schemes, but will quietly watch events.

The Times lectures the Canadians on annexation to the United States, and says they are free to do as they like, but argues that they lave nothing to gain, but everything to lose such a step. The Russian replies to the Western Powers have been delivered. They indicate that the Czer is immorable on the Polish question. The six points are agreed to, and further discussion is superfluous. Russia assumes full responsi-

six points are agreed to, and further discussion is superfluous. Russia assumes full responsibility of her acts.

Leavenworth, Sept. 29.

Governor Gamble having authorized Col. Moss, of Liberty, Mo., to arm men in Platte, Clay, and Clinton connties, he has armed mostly returned rehel soldiers and men under bonds. Moss's men are now driving the Union men out of Missouri. Over one hundred families crossed the river to-day. Many wives of our Union soldiers have been compelled to leave. Four or five Union men have been murdered by Moss's men.

PROTEST OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERN-MENT OF MEXICO.—The Minister of War of the Constitutional Government of Mexico, also the permanent deputations of the Congress of the nation (representing that body during the recesa), have addressed the governments of friendly powers, in a formal protest against the monarchy imposed npon them by Lonis Napoleon. We extract the following:

The Emperor of the French, violating the most sacred and important of the restrictions with which civilization has tempered the right of war, has declared it spaints Mexico, and is making it solely on account of a miserable debt, whose payment has been offered to him, and for extain other causes equally destitute of consistency and of justice, such as the reclamation of Jecker, which has no existence except at his hands, the mere ennotation of which causes has filled the world with aston-

nment. Hostilities have been opened without wait-g for the refusal of such satisfaction as might in justice be demanded of ns, and only once have his agents treated of negotiations, and have his agents treated of negotiations, and that was to infringe and to prove false to the stipulations of Soledad, exchanging thereby the unhealthy positions of their forces for others more salubrions and more advanced. The Emperor and his agents have not sought to obtain reparation through peace, nor have they made war upon Mexico to obtain it. Their true design, well known even before the government of France had lifted the veil with which it was covered—the design which for a which it was covered—the design which for a ang time had been openly spoken of and dis-cussed by the politicians and the journals of Enrope—was to overthrow republican institutions in Mexico, to destroy its government, and to raise a throne for the Prince Maximil-

of Austria an of Austria.
It is for this resson that the agents of the
Empetor have declared that they would never
reat with the President, which is equivalent
to saving that peace should never be made: treat with the President, which Is equivalent to saying that peace should never be made; for the President, not having obtained his position through force or frand, as have so many smbitious men, in ancient and modern times, but by the free vote of his fellow citizens, can neither reject the confidence which they have bestowed upon him, by violating his most sacred dutles and obligations and abandoning his post in the day of peril for the retublic, nor can they consent that the chlef magistrate charged by them with the functions of government and with the duty of representing its sovereignty abroad should be removed from prower to please a foreign enemy, even if that should be the sole condition required for the re-establishment of those friendly relations which have been interrupted.

As all of the events of a political character which have occurred in the city of Mexico have taken place and are sustained solely by the direction of General Forey, and as from the very nature of these events it is not reserved. the direction of General Forey, and as from the very nature of these events it is not possible to ascribe them to any other origin or support, it follows that France, by means of force, is intervening to the extent of her power in the administration and government of Mexico, and has therefore again inangurated that unbappy era which it had been the glory of the nineteenth century to have ter-niusted; for war will be full of iniquity and of interminable disasters to the nations when the lower of one over the others shall have no longer the restraints of international right.
The French Government, in the blindness
of its ambitious designs, has forgotten that
this pretended right of intervention was once applied to France, although to the present im-perial family this memory should be Indelible. If national sovereignty is the basis noon which rests the rights of mankind, it is easy

to see how great, and profound, how alarming for all the Siates of the globe, is this outrege which is being done to Mexico by the Emperor Napoleon III.

The undersigned will now descent to refer to the acts which the General of the invading army and its adherents have had the coldness to present as sufficient titles to attribute to their mock government a character of true nationality. They assert that the place where

the empire was proclaimed has the virtue of legalizing that act both within and without legalizing that act both within and without the republic.

General Forey, after having occupied the city of Mexico, announced that the military question was terminated, and that they had now to decide the political question. But the truth is that the military question is scarcely commenced, and that the political question is very far from having been opened, much less closed, by the election of a monarch in that city. The city of Mexico is without donbt a very important place for as; but it by no means has the importance and influence which in some other countries is exercised by the capits. The Mexican people made war appears shall be a monarch in the city of Mexico remained up to the last moment submissive to the colonial government; and later, when the reactionary party held the same city, with many others,

perty held the same city, with many others, it was only at the end of a three years' war that they could be driven out of all by the irresistible nprising of the nation.

The consciousness of right, and the determination to sacrifice everything in the defence of our libertles, are sentiments diffused throughout the timest boundary that the surperstant is a sentiment of the sentiments. of our liberties, are sentiments diffused throughout the ntmost bounds of the republic, and one or many cities lost cannot weaken our resolution, as it will not diminish the

and one or many citues lost cannot weaken our resolution, as it will not diminish the justice of our canse or lessen the immense value of the objects we are defending.

It is in vain that they talk of a pretended right upon which they seek to found the appointment of the, Notahles. In truth, even if a custom by which necessity or ahnse has established among us certain governments, merely provisional, could be applicable at the time when there was a government oheyed and respected throughout all the land, and even admitting a comparison between these governments and that permanent one which the new Notables imagined they could create, it would still be evident that such a custom, whether good or bad, has not been nor can it ever be accepted in the contingency of being invoked and nsed by the general of the foreign army, an invader of the country.

The organic law of Mexico, however, does not exist in abolished enstoma, but in the lawful constitution of the country, framed by its legitimate representatives and sustained and defended by the will and by the blood of the Mexican people. Her sovereignty, the same exthat of all the retires hearing hearing the sain the saint the saint

legitimate representatives and sustained and defended by the will and by the blood of the Mexican people. Her sovereignty, the same as that of all the nations, has for its basis the right of Mexico to manage freely and alone her own government. And what species of public right is that which commences by depriving of the equality of citizens the Indians, who form the majority of the nation.

It has been even said that the intervention has in its favor the wishes of a majority of the Mexicans; but the demonstrations of joy extorted by the police in the city of Mexico, and at other points which the enemy holds in his power, apon which alone this assertion is hased, offer any appearance rather than that of a spontaneous and universal adhesion. Nor can the undersigned do more than refer to the other boasted proof of sympathy for the intervention taken from the numbers present at a ball given in Mexico by the officers of the French army. Treason, which has declared itself in Mexico, is, without donkt, a horrible crime; but it is not peculiar to the Mexican people, as is proved by history, and very especially by that of France; and neither here more than there does it justify, in any maner, the invasion of a State and the annihilation of its soverelgnty.

It also sppéars very clear to the undersigned that to constantly repeat, as the French government and its agents have repeated that

It also appears very clear to the undersigned that to constantly repeat, as the French government and its agents have repeated, that they only desire to make ns happy, is not to advance in the light of those sound principles, which certainly cannot be abolished by a phrase which any ambitious government can use, and, in fact, which has been used with eager readiness in the most iniquitous wars. Nor can it seriously be maintained that any

one can by force be obliged to receive a bene

In one word, Mr. Minister, the intervention which the Emperor of the French is exercising in this country involves not only an immeasurable outrage to Mexico, but a menace against all other nations, while, with reference to the reality of events It has in fact only reached the point of being a humiliation impesed by the French army moon the few towns which have fallen in their power, and remains a pure phantasy for the immense majority of the republic.

The tepublic has not forgetten the heroism

own efforts, achieved its independence and gave it the right to inscribe its name non the honored catalogue of tree nations. The defence of Puebla de Zaragoza is demonstrating to the world that our race has not degenerated. ated, although the contrary was said when We shall preserve our institutions in all

their force, and the spirit of the nation will rise more and more with the passage of each day, and become more determined in its op-position and inextinguishable in its hatred against the enemies of its repose and the deattropers of its rights.

The men who have violated in the most flagret manner the law of nations, in contriving pretexts for this war, in the employment of their means of hostilities, and in setting forth with falschoods its ends, concealing the truth,

and which ends are in all points unjustifiable the men who have conspired to ron the com-ry of its covereignty, and to overthrow its free institutions; the men who have caused our soldiers to be morderer when prisoners and drop-ping with fatigne and have forced them to bard lal or in duadry climates, or to take arms in their ranks to light against the cause of their country; the men who have stripped from the faithful servants of the government from the faithful servants of the government of the nation their property; those who have canced the assassination of the commander of an escert gnarding a foreign consul; the men who have thought to degrade the majority of our fellow-citizens, declaring them parishs in the land of their birth, which has been enriched by the blood their tathers shed in achieving its independence, and by their own shed in the long struggle to establish it free; the men, in fine, who have re-established the odious and abolished punishment of the lash, even for feelile women—these men never can have the love, never will receive even the tolerance, of the Mexican people, who refused to accept as their Emperor even their liberator ccept as their Emperor even their liberato:

The undersigned persuades himself that these facts and these considerations will be sufficient to lead the government of your excellency to approve the protest which the government of Mexico makes, by means of this note, gainst whatever arrangement, treaty, or convention in which the so-called regency or the enposititions emperor of Mexico shall have part; and the government of the under signed trusts that the enlightened government of your excellency will not recognize the said regency or empire as the government of Mex-ico, as it is not, with truth, either in fact or

The undersigned avails blmself of this ocoffer to your excellency the assnr

ance of his high consideration.

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE. The protest of the deputation is written in similar spirit, and has the signatures fonrteen members, including that of Frances-co Zarco, President. It closes as follows:

The Permanent Deputation, in the name of the Congress of the Union, and as the faithful interpreters of the national sentiment, so ea-ergetically and universally manifested, be-lieves that it fulfils a most solemn obligation lieves that it fulfils a most solemn obligation in reproducing, as by these presents it does reproduce, all the declarations and protests before made by the soverelgn Congress itself, by the Executive, and hy the other legitimate and loyal anthorities of the country, declarations which disavow and declare null and of no effect, as against the sovereignty of the Mexican people, and without force or legal value, all acts done, or which may be done, by virtue of the power or nnder the influence of the foreign invader; and it declares that in the constitutional orbit of its functions, rethe constitutional orbit of its functions, re-maining always at the side of the govern ment which the nallon, in the exercise of its sovereign will, manifested in conformity with its crganic law, has freely established, nntil the next session of the National Assembly shall take place, it will co-operate with all the energy and self-devotion inspired by patriotism in repelling force by force, and in using every mesus to disconcert and defeat the machinations of treason and of conquest, in order to maintain secure the independence the system. maintain secure the independence, the sove eignty, the laws and the perfect freedom

MARRIED. On the 16th inst, by the Rev. Wm. Pelan al 100d, the residence of Mertin D Uplegraff. Est. ORESTHE WILLESM, of New Albany, ind. to LIVABETH CONVELL SMITH, of Laurel, Indiana. We record with great pleasure these poptials of o of our finesi Western poets with one of the sweetest and most inspired poelesses of the land. Harps and fules, in soft Eolian measures, ought to bymn their ep thala-mium, the Muses should have been the attendants on the bride, and Erato, of the "sacred nine." wh are watched in their high and beantiful loves, as Obe rop, Titania, and their fairy train watched about the iace of Theseus when he plighted his troth to Hip

Ail that can be desired to strew the pathway of life with flowers we invoke for our young friend Willison. We knew him to be ambitious of fame, and that he has carefig grasped the laurel; but when, instead of that, he has gained one of Laurel's sweetest buds of arried life glide in unbroken harmony, and ma

Two hearts that beat as one
On the 24th, by Elder J. T. F. Shannon, Mr. Hiray
D. Blankenbaker to Miss Ji'lla F. Gang, both of
Jeferson county, Ky,
On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bidde
father, in Glasgow, Ky., by the Rev. S. R. Marlin
Chaplain of the 10th lillino's Yolu teers, Liout, J. S
Morrolay 30th Regim at Indian's Volunteers, to Mis
Blattie B. Depr. On the 2th irst., by the Rev. William Holman, Mr. EDWIN P. Higgins and Mary J. Poznansky, both of this cliv. On the 20th inst., by Eider G. B. Moore, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Oldham county, Mr MERRIT P. SALE to Miss MARCIA V. Brow.

OBITUARY OF BETTIE HAYCRAFT. Died, on the 11th Instant, at four o'ctock in the ernoon, Bettie, daughter of the Hon. Samuel arch B. Italcraft, after a severe and protracted Bettie was the third daughter, and, save out, the your gest child of her venerable parents. She was indeed in the affections of the banbly the Benjamin of the banbold; and, in the banguage of Jacob, the child of their old age, of whom to "be bereaved they are teterated."

In the morning of life, when she was only eleven years of e.g. Bettle became a firm be liever in the gospei of Christ, and a member of the Bap'ist Church, and from that day to the day of her death this young soldier of the cross

soldier of the cross

"Was not ashamed 'o own her Lord
Or to defend his cause."

If she had any deficiencies of character, or lacked are
of the gaces of a perfect Ultristian, they were as fe
and far between as ever felt to the lot of humanity.

"Her faults were slight and few,
A* human faults could be;
And her virtn. s were as many too
As gems b neath the sea." And her virtnes were as many too As gems be nearh the sea."

Betlie was endowed with all the virtues of a refined and enlitized we man. A liberal education, extensive reading, and a retentive memory, had richly store her mind with solid and useful knowledge. Her sound in 'gmert, refined taste, and amiable disposition; with a delleate and intuitive appreciation of the araces and amenities of it e, at all times made her an agreeable and pleasant companion. Motest and tetring in her disposition, none save her intimate and familiar friends could fully appreciate the sterling qualities of the mind and heart. Imbued with an ardent love of truth the deep seatiment of pietre and familiar friends could fully appreciate the sterling qualities of the mind and heart. Imbued with an ardent love of truth the deep seatiment of pietre and familiar friends could fully appreciate the sterling and the deep seatiment of pietre and familiar friends could fully appreciate the sterling and the family. Trudent, he was the oracle and mentor of the family. Frudent, patlent, and self-sacrificiting, she was the oracle and mentor of the family. Frudent, patlent, and self-sacrificiting, she was the oracle and mentor of the family. Frudent, patlent, and self-sacrificiting, she was the oracle and mentor. Never were daughter and mother more devotedly attached to each other. And truly may the stricken and bereaved mother exclaim with Darid, in his iament for Jonathan. "I am distressed for thee, my daughter, very pleasant hast thou been unto me, thy daughter, very pleasant hast thou been unto me, thy daughter, were protective their denaits fewer very

During the period of her iil health, her fond pare In the hope of restoring their droping flower, sen her on pieasant and distant travels to the West sentent in 1835, in one of her visits to the East, and critical her physician and riend of the Samily, being on a tout he physician and riend of the Samily, being on a tout he parallical and riend of the Samily, being on a tout he smallfoot on an action of the Samily, being on a tout he smallfoot on the small flower of the Samily of the small flower of the small fl

nring that homeward journey, and especially in ending the beautiful Ohio, on a swift, bout di canier, "That waiked the waters like a thing of life," "That walked the waters like a thing of life."

We was strack with the fluency of her colloquil of the strain of t

tied in the qui t tomb.

"Thou will come no more, gentle Bettie!

Like a flower thy spirit did depart;

Thou art gone, aisa. like the many

That bloomed in the spirit of my heart!"

And then art gone from our midst, noble, gener
genile Beltie; and the world seems darker and a
dreary than before; for thou wert ever placti,
tient, and cbeerful, evan in affliction, with a
like a sweet poem, affinent with impulsive boanty
glowing with life, and hope, and love. And who
knew thee but did love the well, and will moura
death with meny a peng of sorrow, mingled with
saddening thought that—

"We shall never more behold the

"We shall never more behold thee, Never hear thy winning voice again Ah! the light which diffused its bright radiance brough the honsehold of the paternal home is extin-nished forever, and the once cheerful glow of the earthstone is now invested with sorrow and gloom, "The form that once through those old halls. The light of beauty shed,
Now dwells up more within those walls,
For ah I that form hall fied."

JEABREEVEN'S, Ky., Sept. 29, 199,—day

S.

SED REWARD. Jefferson County Farm For Sale

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Fiendal Burners, and 13 other now, woful, and cur cos articles. 15 circulars sent free. Address s14 d&wim SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

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... \$30 cash MILLER & MOORE.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.
DOEKET A. BELL HAVING PURCHASED THE
Reinterest of the tate B J. Adams in the abovenamed House from the 1st of Angust, he becomes an
active partner in conducting the same under the style
Miller & SELL. SILAS F. MILLER, BOU'V A. BELL. [Democrat copy.] a30 dkw2m For Sale, 825 Acres Tobacco Land in Christ an County.

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I will sell the whole or a part of said land, give possession at any desirable tima, and divide payments to suit purchasers. It is suitable for two good or four small farms. If the above is not sold by the 26th of September next, I will, on the 16th of October, sell to the high, stock, der mattalla, &c, will also sell mime. Terms made known on day of saic.

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